Number VII.

THE

WESTERN FARMER'S

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1833:

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR, AND AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY, THE FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CALCULATED

BY THE REV. JOHN TAYLOR;

For the meridian of Pittsburgh, in lat. 40° 35′ N. lon. 80° 8′ W. from the meridian of Greenwich, but will serve, without any sensible variation, for Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.

PITTSBURGH,

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PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE ALMANAC FOR 1833.

Chronological Cycles.			
Dominical Letter	F	Julian Period	6546
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Num.	10	*Ember days.*	
Solar Cycle	22	Feb. 27, March 1 and 2.	
Epact		May 29 and 31, June 1.	
Roman Indiction	6	September 18, 20 and 21.	
		December 18, 20 and 21.	

MOVEABLE FEASTS AND FASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb.	3	Easter Sunday,	do.	7
Sexagesima	do.	10	Low Sunday,	April	14
Quin. or Shrove	do.	17	Rogation,	May 13, 14 and	15
Ash-Wednesday	do.	20	Ascension day,	May	16
Mid-Lent Sunday,	March	10	Whit Sunday,	do.	26
Palm Sunday,	do.	31	Trinity Sunday,	June	2
Easter or Good Friday,	April	5	Advent do	Dec.	1

Explanation of the Characters used in the Almanac.

The Planets and their relations.—☉ ☼ The sun, ☾ the moon, ☿ mercury, ♀ venus, ⊕ the earth, ♂ mars, ♃ jupiter, ♄ saturn, ♅ Herschel, ☊ a planet's ascending node, or going to the north, up; ☋ the descending node, or proceeding to the south, down; ☌ conjunction, or planets situated in the same longitude; □ quadrature, or planets situated in longitudes differing 3 signs from each other; ☍ opposition, or planets situated in opposite longitudes, or differing 6 signs from each other; N. north, S. south, inf. inferior, sup. superior, im. immersion, em. emersion, E. or e. evening, or afternoon, M. or m. morning, or before noon, ○ full moon, ◐ first quarter, ◑ last quarter, ● new moon, ☽ moon going up, or ascending north, ☾ moon going down, or descending south.

THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

1. ♈	Aries	7. ♎	Libra
2. ♉	Taurus	8. ♏	Scorpio
3. ♊	Gemini	9. ♐	Sagittarius
4. ♋	Cancer	10. ♑	Capricornus
5. ♌	Leo	11. ♒	Aquarius
6. ♍	Virgo	12. ♓	Pisces

ECLIPSES OF 1833.

There are five Eclipses within this year, two of the Sun, and three of the Moon.

First, of the moon, Jan. 6, at 2 hours 25 minutes before

noon, visible. Beginning of eclipse, at 1h. 22m. morning; middle of the eclipse, at 2h. 33m. morning; end of the eclipse, at 7h. 43m. morning, viz: 20 minutes after sun rising. Digits eclipsed, 5 deg. 42 min. from the southern side of ☺ shadow, or on the northern limb of the moon's disc.

Second, of the Sun, Jan. 20, at 4h. 33m. afternoon, inv.

Third, of the moon, July 1, at 7 e 13, partly visible. The sun sets at 7h. 30m. and the eclipse ends at 8h 57m. in that case there will be one hour and twenty minutes of this eclipse visible, and if there be a clear atmosphere, the moon may be seen, at 7h. 19m. with up sun, 10 digits eclipsed.

Fourth, of the Sun, July 17, at 1h. 50m. morning, therefore invisible.

Fifth, of the moon, December 26, at 5h. 10m. afternoon. Total, and partly visible. The end of total darkness will be visible, at 5h. evening, that is, 23 minutes after sunset. This eclipse ends at 6 o'clock, afternoon, which is one hour and twenty-three minutes after the sun sets—so long will this eclipse be visible, if there be a clear sky, at Pittsburgh. Twenty digits eclipsed from the southern side of the earth's shadow.

A true mode of prognostication, or signs of the weather, collected from actual observation and tradition.—When you see the Aurora Borealis, or the Northern Lights, as they are generally called, making a very bright appearance, oftentimes in the spring or fall of the year, you may conclude, with a high degree of certainty, that extraordinary wet or snowy seasons are at hand; and if they shall make that vivid and luminous appearance for two or three years in succession, you may be certain of a long and tedious series of rains or snows. Again, when you see a winter set in early in the month of November, and continue until the month of March, without much intermission, you may expect that the banks of the rivers will be all overflowed. Job Gillaway, an Indian who lived for some years in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, told us, in the presence of a number of witnesses, that his Grandfather handed down to him the history of a winter which commenced in November* and continued until very near the time of corn-planting, or late in the month of April,† and both rivers broke up at the same time, and filled the whole valley with water from hill to hill, like a great lake, and the Buttonwood trees, the Black Oaks and Black Walnut trees, which grew and were standing on that bank of the river where Pittsburgh now stands, were covered with the flood up to their top limbs or branches. The same phenomenon may happen again; we know of nothing that may prevent it.

*The time of early hunting. †A few weeks from corn-planting.

JANUARY, 1833, begins on Tuesday, hath 31 days.

Trouncer.—Still foremost thou the dashing stream to cross,
And tempt along the animated horse;
Foremost o'er fen or level mead to pass,
And sweep the show'ring dew-drops from the grass;
Then bright emerging from the mist below
To climb the wood-land hill's exulting brow.

W D		M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ place.	☾ age.	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
3	TU	1	Circumcision ♃	♑	11	2e55	*Rain or snow*
4	WE	2	☉ slow 4 min.	12	12	4 3	☿ rises at 6 morn.
5	TH	3	day 9 h. 12m long	13	13	5 11	*and showers of sleet*
6	FR	4	day breaks at 5 47	14	14	6 18	☿ stationary.
7	SA	5	twili. ends at 6 15	15	15	rises.	☾ eclipsed vis.1 m.
1	SU	6	Epiphany	16	16	5 21	☾ in perigee.
2	MO	7	night decre. 8 m.	17	17	6 30	♄ stationary.
3	TU	8	Lucian	18	18	7 43	♀ sets at 7 55 e.
4	WE	9	day 9 h 18m long	19	19	8 53	*dark sky with*
5	TH	10	night 14 40 long	20	20	10 6	*blowing winds,*
6	FR	11	day breaks at 5 44	21	21	11 13	*and black frost,*
7	SA	12	twil. ends 6 18 ♒	22	22	0m20	*snows or rains*
1	SU	13	1st Su. af. Epiph.	23	23	1 23	*again for some h'rs*
2	MO	14	night 14 34 long	24	24	2 26	☾ sets at 2 56 m.
3	TU	15	☉ slow 9 min.	25	25	3 27	☿ gr. W. elong.
4	WE	16	day 9 28 long	26	26	4 26	*then clears and*
5	TH	17	night decr. 12 m.	27	27	5 22	*freezes hard,*
6	FR	18	Prisca	28	28	6 13	☾ ● ☿
7	SA	19	day breaks at5 39	29	29	7 1	♃ sets at 9 29 e.
1	SU	20	2nd Su. aft. Epiph	♒	1	sets.	☉ eclip.inv. at 4 e.
2	MO	21	Agnes	1	2	5e40	☾ in apogee.
3	TU	22	Vincent	2	3	6 36	♍ south at 1 6 e.
4	WE	23	day break at 5 36	3	4	7 35	*becomes more*
5	TH	24	twil. ends at 6 24	4	5	8 32	*temperate, and*
6	FR	25	Conver. St. Paul	5	6	9 31	♄ rises at 9 12 e.
7	SA	26	day 9 46 long ♃	6	7	10 18	*calm, and produces*
1	SU	27	3rd Su. aft. Epiph	7	8	11 28	*vapors and clouds*
2	MO	28	day break at 5 33	8	9	0m32	*which are precipi-*
3	TU	29	twil. ends at 6 29	9	10	1 35	*tated in rain, snow*
4	WE	30	day 9 52 m. long	10	11	2 41	*or hail, and then*
5	TH	31	☉ slow 14 min	11	12	3 47	*becomes fair.*

Venus is our evening star until May 23, and our morning star to the end of the year.

Pride of thy race! with worth far less than thine,
Full many human leaders daily shine!
Less faith, less constancy, less generous zeal!
Then no disgrace mine humble verse shall feel,
Where not one lying line to riches bows,
Or poison'd sentiment from rancor flows;

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾	☾ south	☾ dominion.
1	7 25	4 35	♉	8 e 3	neck
2	7 24	4 36	20	8 54	throat
3	7 24	4 36	♊	9 49	arms
4	7 23	4 37	18	10 48	shoulde
5	7 23	4 37	♋	11 50	breast
6	7 22	4 38	18	morn.	stomac.
7	7 22	4 38	♌	0 53	heart
8	7 21	4 39	18	1 54	lungs
9	7 21	4 39	♍	2 54	bowels
10	7 20	4 40	18	3 49	belly
11	7 20	4 40	♎	4 41	reins
12	7 19	4 41	16	5 30	and
13	7 18	4 42	29	6 18	loins
14	7 18	4 42	♏	7 4	secret
15	7 17	4 43	25	7 51	parts
16	7 16	4 44	♐	8 39	hips
17	7 15	4 45	7	9 26	and
18	7 14	4 46	20	10 15	thighs
19	7 14	4 46	♑	11 3	knees
20	7 13	4 47	25	11 52	hams
21	7 12	4 48	♒	sets	legs
22	7 12	4 48	19	1e25	ankles
23	7 11	4 49	♓	2 10	feet
24	7 10	4 50	13	2 53	and
25	7 9	4 51	25	3 35	toes
26	7 8	4 52	♈	4 18	head
27	7 7	4 53	19	5 1	face
28	7 6	4 54	♉	5 46	neck
29	7 5	4 55	15	6 33	and
30	7 4	4 56	28	7 25	throat
31	7 3	4 57	♊	8 20	arms

Monthly Observations.

Full moon	6	2	25	M
Last quar.	12	6	7	E
New moon	20	4	33	E
First quar.	18	7	4	E

Rain, more or less, may be expected about the 1st, 7th, 14th, and 20th days of this month, the day before or day after.

LECTURE ON *ASTRONOMY*, CONTINUED.

AS to the agency of the natural attraction of matter, in the production and preservation of spherical or round figures, as that of the several globes is, besides what has been before supposed, it may be collected from the spherical figure which most fluids take, when there is no obstacle to hinder their doing so. Thus we have said quicksilver manifestly does so, especially in small drops or quantities, in which case, their own self-attracting power, is equal to, or exceeds that of the earth; so does lead and other metals, when in a fluid state; so does water, oil, and, in short, all liquids, which run nearly into a round form, when hung on a small surface, as at the point of a pin; or into a

A. D. 272. The ninth persecution of the Christians.
A. D. 274. Pope Eutychianus elected to the chair.

FEBRUARY, 1833, begins on Friday, and hath 28 days.

Nor flowers are strewn around ambition's car,
An honest dog 's a nobler theme by far.
Each sportsman heard the tidings with a sigh,
When death's cold touch had stopt his tuneful cry,
And though high deeds, and fair exalted praise,
In memory liv'd, and flow'd in rustic lays,

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☾ age.	☾ sets.	Mutual aspects and weather.
6 FR	1	☉ slow 14 min.	♒	13	morn.	*Snow, rain or sleet,*
7 SA	2	Purifica'n B.V.M.	13	14	4 52	☿ rises 6 4 morn.
1 SU	3	Septuagesima Su.	14	15	5 54	Blas ♂ ♀ ♃
2 MO	4	twi. ends at 6 34.	15	16	rises.	☾ in perigee.
3 TU	5	Agatha.	16	17	6 24	*then dry and bleak*
4 WE	6	night 13h 54m lon	17	18	7 37	♂ ☉ ♅
5 TH	7	day breaks 5 22.	18	19	8 48	♀ sets at 8 51 ev.
6 FR	8	day 10h 14m long	19	20	9 56	*clouds, bringing*
7 SA	9	day in. 1h 10m ♋	20	21	11 6	*rain or snow*
1 SU	10	Sexagesima Sun.	21	22	morn.	*for some hours,*
2 MO	11	night 13h 38m lon	22	23	0 13	*then clears*
3 TU	12	☉ slow 14½ min.	23	24	1 15	*and freezes,*
4 WE	13	day 10h 20m long	24	25	2 16	*and ends in*
5 TH	14	Valentine	25	26	3 14	♂ sets at 1 41 m.
6 FR	15	night 13h 34m lo.	26	27	4 7	*rain or snow,*
7 SA	16	day breaks at 5 13	27	28	5 55	*perhaps sleet.*
1 SU	17	Quinquagesima S.	28	29	5 39	☾ in apogee.
2 MO	18	☉ enters ♓	29	30	6 17	♂ ☾ ☿
3 TU	19	Shrove Tuesday.	♓	1	sets.	♃ sets at 7 56 ev.
4 WE	20	Ash Wednesday.	1	2	2 26	*Black clouds,*
5 TH	21	twi. ends at 6 53.	2	3	7 24	*rain or snow*
6 FR	22	night 13h 10m lon	3	4	8 24	♅ south at 3 41 m
7 SA	23	day breaks 5 5 ♉	4	5	9 23	*with high winds*
1 SU	24	1st Sun. in Lent.	5	6	10 23	St. Matthew
2 MO	25	twi. ends at 6 58.	6	7	11 26	♄ rises at 7 1 ev.
3 TU	26	day in. 1h 56m.	7	8	morn.	*and flying*
4 WE	27	day 11h 4m long	8	9	0 30	*clouds from the*
5 TH	28	☉ slow 13 min.	9	10	1 35	*N. W. quarter.*

A. D. 275. Tacitus elected Emperor of Rome.
A. D. 283. Pope Caius elected to St. Peter's chair.
A. D. 283. Fingal King of Morven died.

Short was the strain of monumental wo;
Foxes rejoice! here buried lies your foe,
In safety hous'd throughout night's length'ning reign,
The cock sends forth a loud and piercing strain,
More frequent, as the glooms of midnight flee
And hours run round, that brought him liberty,

M D	☉ rises		☉ sets		☽ p.	☽ south		☽ dominion.
1	7	2	4	58	26	9e	20	shoulde
2	7	1	4	59	♋	10	22	breast
3	7	0	5	0	26	11	25	stomac.
4	6	59	5	1	♌	morn.		heart
5	6	58	5	2	26	0	27	lungs
6	6	57	5	3	♍	1	26	bowels
7	6	56	5	4	26	2	22	belly
8	6	55	5	5	♎	3	14	reins
9	6	54	5	6	25	4	5	loins
10	6	53	5	7	♏	4	54	secret
11	6	52	5	8	21	5	42	parts
12	6	51	5	9	♐	6	30	hips
13	6	50	5	10	17	7	19	and
14	6	48	5	12	29	8	8	thighs
15	6	47	5	13	♑	8	57	knees
16	6	45	5	15	23	9	46	hams
17	6	44	5	16	♒	10	34	legs
18	6	42	5	18	16	11	20	and
19	6	40	5	20	28	0 e	6	ankles
20	6	39	5	21	♓	0	50	feet
21	6	37	5	23	22	1	33	toes
22	6	35	5	25	♈	2	16	head
23	6	34	5	26	16	2	59	and
24	6	33	5	27	29	3	43	face
25	6	31	5	29	♉	4	29	neck
26	6	29	5	31	24	5	18	throat
27	6	28	5	32	♊	6	11	arms
28	6	27	5	33	21	7	7	shoulde

Monthly Observations.

● Full moon	4	1	12	E
◐ Lastquar.	11	7	54	M
● New moon	19	0	0	N
◑ First quar.	27	7	53	M

Rain or snow, more or less, may be expected about the 2d, 9th, 14th, and 21st days of this month, the day before or day after.

half globe, or into a hemispherical figure on a broader surface; their self-attraction causing the former, as that of the earth and the surface on which they lie does the latter. These phenomena have, indeed, been ascribed to divers causes, most of them probable enough, except the pressure of the incumbent air. But this is not the true cause, by reason the case is the very same in the air pump, when the pressure is taken off, as in the free air: and, therefore some other cause must be found, and what more probable, or so probable, as this of gravity or attraction, which manifestly exerts itself in some, and is highly

A. D. 286. The Roman Empire attacked by the northern nations.

A. D. 286. Carausius usurps the government of Britain, and reigns 7 years.

MARCH, 1833, begins on Friday, and hath 31 days.

When summer's early dawn, mild, clear and bright,
Chas'd quick away the transitory night,
Hours now in darkness veil'd; yet loud the scream
Of geese impatient for the playful stream;
And all the feather'd tribe imprison'd raise
Their morning notes of inharmonious praise.

W D		M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ place.	☾ age.	☾ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
6	FR	1	David. ☉ slow 13m	♓	12	morn.	♀ sets at 9 31 ev.
7	SA	2	Chad.	11	13	3 40	♂ ☉ ☿ Sup.
1	SU	3	2d Sun. in Lent.	12	14	4 37	*Dry, hard and*
2	MO	4	night 12h 44m lon	13	15	5 28	☾ in perigee.
3	TU	5	day 11h 18m long	14	16	rises.	*black frosts.*
4	WE	6	twi. ends at 7 11	15	17	6e29	☿ gr. elong. e.
5	TH	7	Perpetua.	16	18	7 39	☿ sets at 6 1 ev.
6	FR	8	day breaks at 4 48	17	19	8 49	*Then rains*
7	SA	9	☉ slow 11 min. ♈	18	20	10 0	*and thaws*
1	SU	10	3d Sun. in Lent.	19	21	11 5	*for some hours.*
2	MO	11	Aldebaran s. 9 52e	20	22	morn.	♀ in perihelion.
3	TU	12	Gregory, Martyr.	21	23	0 10	*Rain or snow*
4	WE	13	twi. ends at 7 19	22	24	1 11	*may appear*
5	TH	14	day breaks at 7 20	23	25	2 6	☊ sets at 1 morn.
6	FR	15	day in. 2h 36m.	24	26	2 58	☊ ☉ ♄
7	SA	16	☉ slow 9 minutes	25	27	3 43	☌ ☿ ♃
1	SU	17	4th Sun. in Lent.	26	28	4 24	☾ in apogee.
2	MO	18	twi. ends at 7 27.	27	29	5 0	*rain or snow,*
3	TU	19	day 11h 54m long	28	30	5 29	♃ sets 6 47 ev. inv.
4	WE	20	day breaks at 4 31	29	1	sets.	*with gentler*
5	TH	21	Benedict. ☉ enters	♈	2	6e23	*breezes, which*
6	FR	22	night dec. 2h 54m	1	3	7 23	♅ south at 3 19 m
7	SA	23	night 11h 56m lon	2	4	8 23	*collect vapors for*
1	SU	24	5th Su. in Lent ☽	3	5	9 27	*rain or snow,*
2	MO	25	Annuncia'n B.V.M.	4	6	10 32	♄ rises at 5 7 ev.
3	TU	26	day inc. 3h 12m.	5	7	11 35	*with high*
4	WE	27	twi. ends at 7 40	6	8	morn.	*winds and*
5	TH	28	night 11h 42m lon	7	9	0 38	☿ gr. elong. east.
6	FR	29	day breaks at 4 17	8	10	1 39	*flying clouds,*
7	SA	30	twi. ends at 7 45	9	11	2 35	*denote more*
1	SU	31	6th Sun. in Lent.	10	12	3 27	*falling weather.*

A. D. 295. Pope Marcellinus elected.

And many a clamorous hen and cockrel gay,
When day-light slowly through the fog breaks way,
Fly wantonly abroad, but ah! how soon
The shades of twilight follow hazy noon,
Short'ning the busy day! day that slides by
Amidst th' unfinish'd toils of husbandry;

M D	☼ rises	☼ sets	☾ pl.	☾ south.	☾ dominion.
1	6 25	5 35	♋	8 e 6	breast
2	6 24	5 36	20	9 7	stomac.
3	6 23	5 37	♌	10 9	heart
4	6 22	5 38	19	11 9	lungs
5	6 21	5 39	♍	morn.	bowels
6	6 20	5 40	10	0 6	belly
7	6 19	5 41	♎	1 1	reins
8	6 18	5 42	19	1 54	loins
9	6 16	5 44	♏	2 46	secret
10	6 15	5 45	17	3 36	parts
11	6 13	5 47	♐	4 26	hips
12	6 12	5 48	13	5 16	and
13	6 11	5 49	25	6 7	thighs
14	6 10	5 50	♑	6 57	kneees
15	6 9	5 51	19	7 46	hams
16	6 7	5 53	♒	8 35	legs
17	6 6	5 54	13	9 23	and
18	6 4	5 56	24	10 9	ankles
19	6 3	5 57	♓	10 53	feet
20	6 2	5 58	18	11 37	toes
21	6 1	5 59	♈	0e21	head
22	6 0	6 0	13	1 4	and
23	5 58	6 2	26	1 48	face
24	5 57	6 3	♉	2 34	neck
25	5 55	6 5	21	3 23	throat
26	5 54	6 6	♊	4 11	arms
27	5 52	6 8	18	5 8	shoulde
28	5 51	6 9	♋	6 5	breast
29	5 50	6 10	15	7 4	and
30	5 49	6 11	29	8 3	stomac.
31	5 48	6 12	♌	9 2	heart

Monthly Observations.

● Full moon	5	11	26	E
◐ Last quar.	13	0	27	M
● New moon	21	5	40	M
◑ First quar.	28	5	24	E

Rain or snow, may be expected about the 11th 17th, and 24th days of this month, the day before or day after.

probable in all material things? In the earth itself, there is evidently such a thing as gravity, which might as well be the natural cause of the sphericity or roundness of our globe, as it is in that of the smaller masses; but then, as has been observed before, it is evident, that an overruling power and a wise Providence, not only gave matter this gravitating power, but guided and managed it in the formation of the world. And now, upon the supposition that gravity had any thing to do in the production of this round figure, of which we have been speaking, the same it must also have in the conservation of that figure: for, the same power it exerted at first, it retains still, to the preventing and obviating all extravagant excursions and deviations from that figure, which

The Sun enters Aries on the 20th day, at 45 minutes after 2 o'clock, P. M. which properly begins the spring quar.

APRIL, 1833, begins on Monday, and hath 30 days.

Toils still each morn resum'd with double care,
To meet the icy terrors of the year,
To meet the threats of Boreas undismay'd,
And winter's gathering frowns and hoary head.
Then welcome cold, welcome ye snowy nights!
Heaven midst your rage shall mingle pure delights,

W D		M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ clad	☾ age.	☾ sets.	Mutual aspects and weather.
2	MO	1	☉ slow 4 minutes. ♈	12		4m14	☾ in peri. ♂ ☉ ♃
3	TU	2	day breaks at 4 10	12	13	4 57	☿ sets at 7 51 ev.
4	WE	3	twi. ends at 7 51	13	14	5 35	*Hazy, and*
5	TH	4	St. Ambrose.	14	15	rises.	*chill winds,*
6	FR	5	Good Friday.	15	16	7e44	☿ stationary.
7	SA	6	day 12h 40m lo. ♋	16	17	8 54	*with flying*
1	SU	7	Easter Day.	17	18	10 2	♀ sets at 10 10 ev.
2	MO	8	Easter Monday.	18	19	11 6	*clouds with*
3	TU	9	Easter Tuesday.	19	20	morn.	*indications of*
4	WE	10	day breaks at 3 58	20	21	0 6	*rain or snow*
5	TH	11	twi. ends at 8 2	21	22	0 59	*for some*
6	FR	12	day 12h 56m long	22	23	1 42	*hours or days;*
7	SA	13	night 11h long	23	24	2 30	☾ in apogee.
1	SU	14	1st Sun. af. Easter	24	25	3 8	♂ sets at 0 10 mor.
2	MO	15	☉ and clocks agr.	25	26	3 40	*then changes to*
3	TU	16	day inc. 4 hours	26	27	4 10	♂ ☉ ☿
4	WE	17	day breaks at 3 47	27	28	4 38	*rain or sleet,*
5	TH	18	day 13h 12m long	28	29	5 4	*with agreeable*
6	FR	19	Alphege ♍	29	30	sets.	♃ invisible.
7	SA	20	twi. ends at 8 18	♉	1	7e15	☉ enters ♉
1	SU	21	2d Sun. af. Easter	1	2	8 29	*breezes and*
2	MO	22	day breaks at 3 13	2	3	9 35	♅ south at 7 38 ev.
3	TU	23	St. George.	3	4	10 40	*spring showers,*
4	WE	24	twi. ends at 8 25	4	5	11 43	♄ sets at 3 45 mor.
5	TH	25	St. Mark.	5	6	morn.	♀ stationary.
6	FR	26	night 10h 28m lon	6	7	0 40	*which make*
7	SA	27	day breaks at 3 39	7	8	1 33	*the meadows*
1	SU	28	3d Sun. af. Easter	8	9	2 19	☿ stationary.
2	MO	29	twi. ends at 8 31	9	10	2 58	☾ in perigee.
3	TU	30	☉ fast 3 min.	10	11	3 29	*and fields rejoice.*

A. D. 306. Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome. He stops the persecution of the Christians.

And confidence of hope the soul sustain,
While devastation sweeps along the plain:
Nor shall the child of poverty despair,
But bless the power that rules the changing year,
Assured though horrors round his cottage reign,
The spring will come, and nature smile again.

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☽ pl.	☽ south	☽ dominion.
1	5 46	6 14	28	9e59	lungs
2	5 45	6 15	♍	10 54	bowels
3	5 43	6 17	28	11 47	belly
4	5 42	6 18	♎	morn.	reins
5	5 41	6 19	27	0 39	loins
6	5 40	6 20	♏	1 30	secret
7	5 38	6 22	25	2 22	parts
8	5 37	6 23	♐	3 13	hips
9	5 35	6 25	21	4 5	thighs
10	5 34	6 26	♑	4 57	knees
11	5 33	6 27	16	5 48	and
12	5 32	6 28	27	6 35	hams
13	5 30	6 30	♒	7 25	legs
14	5 29	6 31	21	8 12	ankles
15	5 28	6 32	♓	8 57	feet
16	5 27	6 33	15	9 41	and
17	5 25	6 35	27	10 28	toes
18	5 24	6 36	♈	11 8	head
19	5 22	6 38	22	11 52	face
20	5 21	6 39	♉	0e38	neck
21	5 20	6 40	18	1 26	throat
22	5 18	6 42	♊	2 17	arms
23	5 17	6 43	15	3 11	and
24	5 16	6 44	28	4 8	shoulde
25	5 15	6 45	♋	5 6	breast
26	5 14	6 46	26	6 4	stomac
27	5 13	6 47	♌	7 2	heart
28	5 12	9 48	24	7 58	lungs
29	5 10	6 50	♍	8 52	bowels
30	5 9	6 51	23	9 44	belly

Monthly Observations.

● Full moon	4	9	40	M
◐ Last quar.	11	6	47	E
● New moon	19	7	28	E
◑ First quar.	27	0	13	M

Rain or snow, more or less, may be expected about the 9th, 16th, and 22d days of the month, the day before or day after.

may happen through extraordinary commotions and convulsions in any of the globes; such as earthquakes are, and other such like furious concussions and emotions that sometimes befall our own globe. But, leaving these conjectural matters, let us come to a more evident benefit of gravity, and that is, the natural tendency of all bodies to the centre of the globe: this is very evident in our own globe, for whatsoever the decays are among earthly things, howsoever they are changed, yet their matter remains entire, and returns again to its grand parent, the earth, or, to put it in Solomon's words, "One generation passeth away, and another cometh; but the earth abideth for ever:" and a wonderful provision this is for the perpetuity

A. D. 310. Pope Eusebius elected, then Pope Melchiades, and after him Pope Sylvester—all in one year.

MAY, 1833, begins on Wednesday, and hath 31 days.

Giles, returning home from his flock, sees a Ghost, which
Stands in his path! He stops, and not a breath
Heaves from his heart, that sinks almost to death,
Loud the Owl halloos o'er his head unseen:
All else is silent, dismally serene;
Some prompt ejaculation, whisper'd low,
Yet bears him up against the threat'ning foe,

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☽ age.	☽ sets	Mutual aspects and weather.
4 WE	1	St. Philip, St. Jas.	♉	12	4m18	♀ sets at 9 8 ev.
5 TH	2	☉ slow 4 min. ♋	11	13	4 38	*High winds and*
6 FR	3	Inv'n of the cross.	12	14	rises.	*flying clouds*
7 SA	4	twi. ends at 8 41	13	15	7e47	*generate fogs,*
1 SU	5	4th Su. af. Easter	14	16	8 53	St. John Evangel.
2 MO	6	day 12h 40m long	15	17	9 57	*rain or snowy sleet,*
3 TU	7	night 10h 2m long	16	18	10 54	☾ sets at 11 46 e
4 WE	8	day 14 hours long	17	19	11 46	*and mists for*
5 TH	9	day breaks at 3 11	18	20	morn.	*cold rain or sleet,*
6 FR	10	day 14h 4m long	19	21	0 32	*then stands still,*
7 SA	11	day incr. 5 hours	20	22	1 11	● in apogee.
1 SU	12	5th Su. af. Easter	21	23	1 45	Rogation Sunday.
2 MO	13	day 14h 10m long	22	24	2 16	☿ gr. elonga. W.
3 TU	14	☉ fast 4 minutes	23	25	2 44	□ ☉ ♃ : ☿ ris. 3 59
4 WE	15	twi. ends at 8 58	24	26	3 9	♃ rises at 3 29
5 TH	16	Ascension day	25	27	3 36	☾ ☉ ♀ inf.
6 FR	17	day br'ks at 3 1 ♍	26	28	4 4	*and rains again*
7 SA	18	twi. ends at 9	27	29	sets.	*for some hours.*
1 SU	19	Su. af. Ascension	28	30	7e25	Dunstan.
2 MO	20	day breaks at 2 57	29	1	8 32	*Again seems*
3 TU	21	☉ enters ♊	♊	2	9 36	♄ sets at 2 6 morn
4 WE	22	twi. ends at 9 7	1	3	10 38	♃ south at 5 46 m.
5 TH	23	day 14h 28m long	2	4	11 32	♄ stationary.
6 FR	24	day breaks at 2 51	3	5	morn.	● in perigee.
7 SA	25	twi. ends at 9 11	4	6	0 21	*dry, but*
1 SU	26	Whit Sunday	5	7	1 3	*clouds collect and*
2 MO	27	Whit Monday	6	8	1 38	*rain descends*
3 TU	28	Whit Tuesday	7	9	2 10	*in fruitful*
4 WE	29	day breaks at 2 46	8	10	2 41	*showers, with*
5 TH	30	twi. ends at 9 18 ♋	9	11	3 10	*warm winds*
6 FR	31	☉ fast 3m	10	12	3 42	*and pleasant gales.*

And thus poor Giles, though half inclin'd to fly,
Mutters his doubts, and strains his steadfast eye:
'Tis not my crimes thou com'st here to reprove;
No murders stain my soul, no perjur'd love:
If thou'rt indeed what here thou seem'st to be,
Thy dreadful mission cannot reach to me.

M D	☉ rises.	☉ sets	☽ pl.	☽ south.	☽ dominion.
1	5 8	6 52	♎	10e34	reins
2	5 6	6 54	21	11 25	loins
3	5 5	6 55	♏	morn.	secret
4	5 4	6 56	19	0 15	parts
5	5 3	6 57	♐	1 6	hips
6	5 2	6 58	16	1 58	and
7	5 1	6 59	29	2 50	thighs
8	5 0.7	0	♑	3 42	knees
9	4 59	7 1	23	4 33	hams
10	4 58	7 2	♒	5 23	legs
11	4 57	7 3	17	6 10	and
12	4 56	7 4	29	6 56	ankles
13	4 55	7 5	♓	7 40	feet
14	4 54	7 6	23	8 23	toes
15	4 53	7 7	♈	9 6	head
16	4 52	7 8	17	9 49	face
17	4 51	7 9	♉	10 34	neck
18	4 50	7 10	13	11 21	and
19	4 50	7 10	27	0e11	throat
20	4 49	7 11	♊	1 5	arms
21	4 48	7 12	24	2 2	shoulde
22	4 47	7 13	♋	3 1	breast
23	4 46	7 14	23	4 0	stomac.
24	4 46	7 14	♌	4 59	heart
25	4 45	7 15	21	5 55	lungs
26	4 44	7 16	♍	6 49	bowels
27	4 43	7 17	19	7 40	belly
28	4 43	7 17	♎	8 30	reins
29	4 42	7 18	17	9 18	loins
30	4 42	7 18	♏	10 7	secret
31	4 41	7 19	15	10 57	parts

Monthly Observations.

● Full moon	3	7	26	E
◐ Last quarter	11	1	27	E
● New moon	19	8	19	M
◑ First quar.	26	5	20	M

Rain, cold or temperate, more or less, may be expected, about the 6th, 9th, 13th, and 27th days of this month, the day before or day after.

of the globe, and to continue the state and habitability thereof throughout all ages, which would otherwise waste and decay, or run into the most irreparable and pernicious disorders. Upon the supposition, that every one of the globes revolves round its axis, which has been proved sufficiently before, we shall find, besides the benfits already specified, another very great use of gravity, to the good, yea, the very existence of our own and other globes: that is, the preservation of their integrity, against the centrifugal force of their revolution, or diurnal motion, for without such a band as gravity, to keep their parts together, the whirling about of those globes would shatter them into pieces and dissipate them

A. D. 336. Pope Marcus elected.
A. D. 337. Pope Julius I. el. and death of Constantine.

JUNE, 1833, begins on Saturday, and hath 30 days.

By parents taught still to mistrust mine eyes,
Still to approach each object of surprise,
Lest fancy's formful visions should deceive
In moonlight paths, or glooms of falling eve,
This then's the moment when my heart should try
To scan thy motionless deformity.

W D		M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac	☾ age.	☾ rises.	Mutual aspects and weather.
7	SA	1	Nicomede	♊	13	6e45	*Rain and thunder,*
1	SU	2	Trinity Sunday	11	14	7 42	☿ rises at 3 33 m
2	MO	3	twilight ends 8 42	12	15	8 42	*with dark*
3	TU	4	day breaks at 2 38	13	16	9 36	*weather, then*
4	WE	5	Boniface	14	17	10 25	*clears and*
5	TH	6	day breaks 2 30	15	18	11 7	*shines pleasantly*
6	FR	7	twilight ends 9 24	16	19	11 44	♀ stationary
7	SA	8	day 14h 48m. long	17	20	morn.	☾ in apogee
1	SU	9	1st Sund. af. Trin.	18	21	0 13	♀ rises at 3 1m
2	MO	10	day breaks at 2 34	19	22	0 42	*again. Rain*
3	TU	11	St. Barnabas	20	23	1 8	*with hard*
4	WE	12	day 14h 50m. long	21	24	1 35	□ ☉ ♄
5	TH	13	day breaks 2 33 ☋	22	25	2 1	♂ sets at 10 32 e
6	FR	14	twilight ends 9 28	23	26	2 30	*blowing and*
7	SA	15	7*s rise at 1 49 m	24	27	3 1	*flying clouds,*
1	SU	16	2nd Sun. aft. Trin.	25	28	3 36	*then rains*
2	MO	17	St. Alban	26	29	sets.	♂ ☉ ☿ inferior
3	TU	18	day breaks at 2 50	27	1	8e20	*and thunders*
4	WE	19	twilight ends 9 27	28	2	9 21	♃ rises at 1 18 m.
5	TH	20	night 9h 6m. long	29	3	10 8	☾ in perigee
6	FR	21	☉ enters Cancer	♋	4	10 59	♂ ☽ ♄
7	SA	22	longest day	0	5	11 37	♅ south 3 38 m.
1	SU	23	3d Sun. aft. Trinity	1	6	morn.	*soft rain,*
2	MO	24	Nativ. John Bapt.	2	7	0 9	*with gentle*
3	TU	25	day break 2 30 ♘	3	8	0 41	♄ sets at 11 36 e
4	WE	26	day dec. not 1min.	4	9	1 10	*winds which*
5	TH	27	twilight ends 9 26	5	10	1 38	*carry away*
6	FR	28	day 14h 52m long	6	11	2 13	*the clouds, and*
7	SA	29	St. Peter. ☉ sl. 3m	7	12	2 45	*bring dry and*
1	SU	30	4th Sun. aft. Trin.	8	13	3 23	*warm weather.*

The Sun enters Cancer, on the 21st day, at 11h 56m. before noon, which properly begins the Summer quarter.

But, oh! the fearful task! Yet well I know
An aged ash, with many a spreading bough,
Beneath whose leaves I've found a summer's bower,
Beneath whose trunk I've weather'd many a shower,
Stands singly down this solitary way;
But far beyond where now my footsteps stray.

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☽ ♍	☽ south.	☽ dominion
1	4 40	7 20	28	11e47	secrets
2	4 40	7 20	♐	morn.	hips
3	4 39	7 21	24	0 39	thighs
4	4 39	7 21	♑	1 31	knees
5	4 38	7 22	19	2 23	hams
6	4 37	7 23	♒	3 13	legs
7	4 37	7 23	13	4 1	and
8	4 36	7 24	21	4 48	ankles
9	4 36	7 24	♓	5 32	feet
10	4 35	7 25	19	6 15	toes
11	4 35	7 25	♈	6 57	head
12	4 35	7 25	13	7 39	face
13	4 35	7 25	26	8 23	neck
14	4 34	7 26	♉	9 8	throat
15	4 34	7 26	22	9 56	and
16	4 34	7 26	♊	10 48	arms
17	4 34	7 26	19	11 44	sho'lde
18	4 33	7 27	♋	0e44	breast
19	4 33	7 27	18	1 45	stomac
20	4 33	7 27	♌	2 45	heart
21	4 33	7 27	17	3 44	lungs
22	4 33	7 27	♍	4 40	bowels
23	4 33	7 27	16	5 31	belly
24	4 33	7 27	♎	6 23	reins
25	4 33	7 27	14	7 11	loins
26	4 33	7 27	28	7 59	and
27	4 34	7 26	♏	8 48	secret
28	4 34	7 26	25	9 37	parts
29	4 34	7 26	♐	10 27	hips
30	4 35	7 25	20	11 18	thighs

Monthly Observations.

Full moon	2	6	32	M
Last quar.	10	7	1	M
New moon	17	5	50	E
First quar.	24	10	8	M

Rain and thunder, more or less, may be expected, about the 1st, 9th, 16th and 22nd days of this month, the day before or day after.

abroad, into the circumambient space. Thus must it needs befall the globe on which we dwell, which whirls about at the rate of about 1000 miles an hour, and is composed of earth and water, materials of much too loose a texture to prevent the dissipation, which the centrifugal force of such a rotation must necessarily occasion about the equatorial parts; a rotation that would as easily throw off the parts of the earth, especially the waters, as the whirling round of the wheel or a globe, would the loose dust and water lodged thereon. But because the gravitating power exceeds the centrifugal, as 2174 exceeds 7.54064, that is about 288 times, therefore all parts lie quiet and se-

A. D. 352. Pope Liberius elected.
356. Pope Felix I. elected.

JULY, 1835, begins on Monday, and hath 31 days.

'Tis true, thus far I've come with heedless haste,
No reck'ning kept, no passing objects trac'd,
And can I then have reach'd that very tree!
Or is its reverend form assum'd by thee?
The happy thought alleviates his pain,
He creeps another step, then stops again;

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☽ place	☽ age	☉ rises	Mutual aspects and weather.
2 MO	1	⊙ slow 3 min.	9	14	7e23	◐ eclip. partly vis.
3 TU	2	Visita. of B. V. M.	10	15	8 13	♀ rises at 2 4 mor
4 WE	3	day breaks at 2 34	11	16	8 58	*Dry and clear*
5 TH	4	transl. of St. Martin	12	17	9 36	*with high winds.*
6 FR	5	twil. ends at 9 26	13	18	10 11	*Clouds collect and*
7 SA	6	day 14h 46m long	14	19	10 37	◑ in apogee
1 SU	7	5th Su. aft. Trinity	15	20	11 3	♂ sets 9 31 even.
2 MO	8	day 14h 46m long	16	21	11 31	*bring rain, with*
3 TU	9	7* rise at 9 50 e	17	22	11 55	*thunder: blows a*
4 WE	10	day br. at 2 43 ☋	18	23	morn.	*brisk breeze, with*
5 TH	11	twilit. ends at 9 19	19	24	0 25	*flying clouds*
6 FR	12	day 14h 40m long	20	25	0 51	*which begin*
7 SA	13	night 9h 22m long	21	26	1 25	♃ rises at 11 52e
1 SU	14	6th Su. aft. Trinity	22	27	2 4	*to collect, and*
2 MO	15	Swithin	23	28	2 51	*finally ends*
3 TU	16	night incre. 18 min	24	29	sets	⊙ eclipsed, invisi.
4 WE	17	Dog days begin	25	1	7e56	*in rain.*
5 TH	18	⊙ slow 6 minutes	26	2	8 44	☾ in perigee
6 FR	19	day breaks at 2 49	27	3	9 27	♄ sets at 10 1 ev
7 SA	20	Margaret	28	4	10 6	*Expect rain,*
1 SU	21	7th Su. aft. Trinity	29	5	10 37	♅ south at 3 1 m.
2 MO	22	Magdalen	30	6	11 9	☿ sets at 8 30 ev.
3 TU	23	night 9 36 long ♋	1	7	11 39	☉ enters Leo
4 WE	24	day breaks at 3 26	1	8	morn.	*and again*
5 TH	25	St. James	2	9	0 9	*will rain,*
6 FR	26	St. Anne	3	10	0 43	☿ gr. elong. W.
7 SA	27	day 14h 18m long	5	11	1 22	□ ⊙ ♃
1 SU	28	8th Su. aft. Trinity	6	12	2 2	*begins to dry,*
2 MO	29	twil. ends at 8 56	7	13	2 49	*with warm,*
3 TU	30	day 14h 12m long	8	14	3 40	*clear and shining*
4 WE	31	⊙ slow 4 minutes	9	15	4 35	*weather.*

A. D. 357. The Germans defeated by Julian, at Strasburg.

Till slowly as his noiseless feet draw near,
Its perfect lineaments at once appear;
Its crown of shiv'ring ivy, whispering peace,
And its white bark that fronts the moon's pale face,
Now whilst his blood mounts upwards, now he knows
The solid gain that from conviction flows;

M D	☉ rises		☉ sets.		☽ ♃	☽ south.		☽ dominion.
1	4	35	7	25	♑	morn.		knees
2	4	35	7	25	15	0	10	and
3	4	35	7	25	28	1	0	hams
4	4	36	7	24	♒	1	49	legs
5	4	36	7	24	21	2	37	ankles
6	4	37	7	23	♓	3	22	feet
7	4	37	7	23	15	4	5	and
8	4	37	7	23	27	4	47	toes
9	4	38	7	22	♈	5	29	head
10	4	38	7	22	21	6	11	face
11	4	39	7	21	♉	6	55	neck
12	4	40	7	20	17	7	40	throat
13	4	41	7	19	♊	8	30	arms
14	4	41	7	19	14	9	23	and
15	4	42	7	18	28	10	21	shoulde
16	4	42	7	18	♋	11	22	breast
17	4	43	7	17	27	0e	24	stomac.
18	4	44	7	16	♌	1	26	heart
19	4	45	7	15	27	2	25	lungs
20	4	45	7	15	♍	3	21	bowels
21	4	46	7	14	26	4	14	belly
22	4	47	7	13	♎	5	4	reins
23	4	47	7	13	25	5	53	loins
24	4	48	7	12	♏	6	43	secret
25	4	49	7	11	22	7	31	parts
26	4	50	7	10	♐	8	21	hips
27	4	51	7	9	17	9	11	thighs
28	4	52	7	8	♑	10	2	knees
29	4	53	7	7	12	10	53	and
30	4	54	7	6	24	11	43	hams
31	4	55	7	5	♒	morn.		legs

Monthly Observations.

● Full moon	1	7	23	E
◐ Last quarter	9	10	57	E
● New moon	17	1	50	M
◐ First quar.	23	4	14	E
● Full moon	31	9	42	M

Rain and thunder, more or less, may be expected about the 7th, 16th, 21st, and 26th days of this month, the day before or day after.

cure, in their respective places, and enjoy all the benefits which do accompany this motion, without any disturbance from it.—Thus is our own globe guarded by its gravity, against the centrifugal force of its rotation. But this is far more remarkable in some other globes of the solar system. Thus, particularly in the sun, whose ambit or circumference is 2,582,873 miles, and whirls round in about 25¼ days, and consequently revolves at the rate of 4262 miles an hour, which is about four tin es as fast as the earth, this in a little time would endanger its dissipation without such a provision as gravity. But what is this to the centrifugal force of Jupiter?

A. D. 361. Julian Emperor of Rome, abjures Christianity, and is elected high priest.

AUGUST, 1833, begins on Thursday, and hath 31 days.

And strengthen'd confidence shall yet fulfil
(With conscious innocence, more valued still,)
The dreariest task that winter nights can bring,
By church-yard dark, or grove, or fairy ring;
Still buoying up the timid mind of youth,
Till loit'ring reason hoists the scale of truth.

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ pl.	☉ age	☽ rises.	Mutual aspects and weather.
5 TH	1	Lammas day	♌	16	8 e 7	☿ sets at 8 4 ev
6 FR	2	⊙ slow 6 minutes	9	17	8 38	☾ in apogee
7 SA	3	day 14h 8m long	10	18	9 6	*oppressive weather*
1 SU	4	9th Su. after Trin.	11	19	9 32	*with clouds*
2 MO	5	day breaks at 3 13	12	20	9 55	*flying and*
3 TU	6	Transfi. of our Lord	13	21	10 24	*collecting for rain.*
4 WE	7	Name of Jesus ☋	14	22	10 53	♀ sets at 9 3 ev
5 TH	8	twili't ends at 8 41	15	23	11 24	☿ stationary
6 FR	9	night 10h 6m. long	16	24	11 57	*then cools and feels*
7 SA	10	St Lawrence	17	25	morn.	*more pleasing,*
1 SU	11	10th Su. aft. Trin.	18	26	0 40	*with bright shining*
2 MO	12	day breaks at 3 24	19	27	1 29	*and cool breezes;*
3 TU	13	Sirius rises at 4 6	20	28	2 29	♂ ☉ ♅. ♂ sets 8e
4 WE	14	twili't ends at 8 15	21	29	3 35	*begins to change*
5 TH	15	⊙ slow 4 minutes	22	30	sets.	☾ in perigee
6 FR	16	day 13h 36m long	23	1	8 e 1	*to be oppressive,*
7 SA	17	night 10h 26m long	24	2	8 36	*and rain*
1 SU	18	11th Sun. aft. Trin	25	3	9 11	*descends.*
2 MO	19	day br. at 3 36 ♒	26	4	9 41	♃ rises at 9 37ev
3 TU	20	twili't ends at 8 23	27	5	10 15	*High winds.*
4 WE	21	day 13h 24m long	28	6	10 47	♅ south at 11 29 e
5 TH	22	night 10 38 long	29	7	11 24	♂ ☉ ☿ inf.
6 FR	23	day breaks at 3 42	♍	8	morn.	☉ enters Virgo
7 SA	24	St Bartholomew	1	9	0 5	*Clouds and*
1 SU	25	12th Su. after Trin	2	10	0 50	♃ stationary
2 MO	26	twili't ends at 8 14	3	11	1 40	*becomes clear*
3 TU	27	day 13h 8m long	4	12	2 34	*and more pleasant,*
4 WE	28	St Augustine	5	13	3 31	*with cool breezes,*
5 TH	29	St John Bap. beh'd	6	14	4 29	☾ in apogee
6 FR	30	night 11h long	7	15	rises.	*and shining,*
7 SA	31	⊙ and clock agree	8	16	7 e 42	*pleasant weather.*

A.D. 364. The Roman Empire divided into East and West.

With these bless'd guardians Giles his course pursues,
Till, numbering his heavy-sided ewes,
Surrounding stillness tranquilize his breast,
And shape the dreams that wait his hours of rest.
As when retreating tempests we behold,
Whose skirts, at length, the azure skies unfold,

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☾ d.	☾ south	☾ dominion.
1	4 56	7 4	18	0m27	ankles
2	4 57	7 3	♓	1 17	feet
3	4 58	7 2	12	2 1	and
4	4 59	7 1	24	2 44	toes
5	4 59	7 1	♈	3 25	head
6	5 0	7 0	18	4 7	face
7	5 1	6 59	♉	4 49	neck
8	5 2	6 58	12	5 33	and
9	5 3	6 57	25	6 20	throat
10	5 5	6 55	♊	7 11	arms
11	5 6	6 54	22	8 5	shoulde
12	5 7	6 53	♋	9 3	breast
13	5 8	6 52	20	10 5	stomac.
14	5 9	6 51	♌	11 7	heart
15	5 11	6 49	20	0 e 9	lungs
16	5 12	6 48	♍	1 8	bowels
17	5 13	6 47	21	2 4	belly
18	5 14	6 46	♎	2 58	reins
19	5 15	6 45	20	3 49	loins
20	5 16	6 44	♏	4 40	secret
21	5 17	6 43	18	5 30	parts
22	5 19	6 41	♐	6 21	hips
23	5 20	6 40	14	7 12	and
24	5 21	6 39	27	8 3	thighs
25	5 23	6 37	♑	8 54	knees
26	5 24	6 36	21	9 44	hams
27	5 26	6 34	♒	10 33	legs
28	5 27	6 33	15	11 20	and
29	5 28	6 32	27	morn	ankles
30	5 29	6 31	♓	0 5	feet
31	5 30	6 30	21	0 48	toes

Monthly Observations.

☽ Last quar.	8	0	36	E
● New moon	15	9	15	M
☾ First quar.	22	1	9	M
○ Full moon	30	1	35	M

Rain, more or less, may be expected about the 7th, 16th, and 21st days of this month, the day before or day after.

whose bulk far exceeds this globe on which we dwell, and whose rotation is performed in less than half the time; but from a computation of particulars we shall better estimate the matter. The diameter of Jupiter being 120653 miles, his circumference is 379043 miles; which revolving round in less than ten hours, is at the rate of 38159 miles an hour at his equator; and if the density of every planet be proportional to its distance from the Sun, as is at present believed, that is, if those planets nearest the Sun, as Mercury and Venus, are proportionably denser than those more remote, as Jupiter and Saturn, then is the globe of Jupiter of a laxer texture than ours, and in so much the greater danger, therefore, of being whirled to pieces by so rapid a

A. D. 366. Pope Damasus elected.

SEPTEMBER, 1833, begins on Sunday, and has 30 days.

And full of murm'rings and mingled wrath,
Slowly unshroud the smiling face of earth,
Bringing the bosom joy; so winter flies,
And see the source of life and light uprise!
A bright'ning arch o'er southern hills he bends,
Warm on the cheek the slanting beam descends;

	W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☽ age.	☽ rises	Mutual aspects and weather.
1	SU	1	13th Sun. af. Trin	♍	17	8 e 8	Giles. ☿ stationar.
2	MO	2	night 11h 6m long	9	18	8 32	☌ ♂ ♄
3	TU	3	☉ and clocks agre	10	19	8 58	☽ *Dry and warm,*
4	WE	4	day breaks at 4 2	11	20	9 27	*clouds collect*
5	TH	5	twi. ends at 7 59	12	21	10 1	*and ends*
6	FR	6	day 12h 44m long	13	22	10 40	*in rain; and*
7	SA	7	Enurchus	14	23	11 24	☿ rises 3 12 morn.
1	SU	8	14th Sun. af. Trin	15	24	morn.	☿ gr. elongat. west
2	MO	9	night 11h 24m lon	16	25	0 18	nativ. of B.V.Mary
3	TU	10	day breaks at 4 10	17	26	1 20	*then clears*
4	WE	11	twi. ends at 7 48	18	27	2 29	*and shines*
5	TH	12	day 12h 28m. long	19	28	3 42	*warm, and*
6	FR	13	night 11h 34m lon	20	29	4 59	☽ in perigee.
7	SA	14	Holy Cross	21	1	sets.	♀ rises at 2 19 mo
1	SU	15	15th Sun. af. Trin	22	2	7e26	*then rains*
2	MO	16	☉ fast 5 min ♎	23	3	8 20	*with cold*
3	TU	17	Lambert	24	4	8 54	*and chilly*
4	WE	18	day 12h 12m long	25	5	9 29	*winds.*
5	TH	19	night 11h 50m.lon	26	6	10 9	♂ sets at 7 3 even.
6	FR	20	day 12h 6m. long	27	7	10 55	*Clears and*
7	SA	21	St. Matthew	28	8	11 43	*shines bright*
1	SU	22	16th Su. aft. Trin	♎	9	morn.	☉ enters Libra
2	MO	23	equal day & night	0	10	0 38	*slight frost,*
3	TU	24	day dec. 2h 56min	1	11	1 33	☌ ☉ ♄
4	WE	25	day 11h 56m long	2	12	2 32	♃ rises at 7 19 ev.
5	TH	26	St Cyprian	3	13	3 31	☽ in apogee.
6	FR	27	day break at 4 35	4	14	4 19	*and rains.*
7	SA	28	twi. ends at 7 23	5	15	5 29	♄ invisible
1	SU	29	17th Sun. aft Trin	6	16	rises.	☌ ☿ ♄
2	MO	30	St Jerome	7	17	7e13	*Cool and chilly,*

The Sun enters Libra on the 22nd day, at 2 h. and 1 min. after midnight, which properly begins the fall, or autumnal quarter.

And gives the reeking mead a friendlier hue,
And draws the modest primrose bud to view;
Yet frosts succeed, and winds impetuous rush,
And hail storms rattle through the budding bush,
And night-fall'n lambs require the shepherd's care,
And teeming ewes, that still their burdens bear;

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☽	☽ south	☽ dominion.
1	5 32	6 28	♈	morn.	head
2	5 33	6 27	14	2 12	and
3	5 34	6 26	27	2 54	face
4	5 36	6 24	♉	3 37	neck
5	5 37	6 23	21	4 22	throat
6	5 39	6 21	♊	5 11	arms
7	5 40	6 20	17	6 2	shoulde
8	5 41	6 19	♋	6 57	breast
9	5 42	6 18	14	7 56	and
10	5 43	6 17	29	8 56	stomac.
11	5 45	6 15	♌	9 57	heart
12	5 46	6 14	29	10 57	lungs
13	5 47	6 13	♍	11 55	bowels
14	5 49	6 11	29	0e50	belly
15	5 50	6 10	♎	1 44	reins
16	5 51	6 9	29	2 37	loins
17	5 52	6 8	♏	3 29	secret
18	5 53	6 7	27	4 21	parts
19	5 55	6 5	♐	5 14	hips
20	5 57	6 3	24	6 7	thighs
21	5 58	6 2	♑	6 59	knees
22	5 59	6 1	18	7 50	hams
23	6 0	6 0	♒	8 39	legs
24	6 1	5 59	12	9 26	and
25	6 3	5 57	24	10 12	ankles
26	6 4	5 56	♓	10 45	feet
27	6 5	5 55	18	11 38	and
28	6 7	5 53	29	morn.	toes
29	6 8	5 52	♈	0 20	head
30	6 9	5 51	24	1 2	face

Monthly Observations.

☽ Last quar.	7	0	35	M
● New moon	13	4	57	E
☾ First quar.	20	1	55	E
○ Full moon	28	6	6	E

Rain, more or less, may be expected about the 8th, 15th, and 26th days of this month, the day before or day after.

motion as that planet evidently hath, were not its parts kept close together and compact, by such a band as gravitation.

But there is yet another more remarkable benefit of gravitation, which is grounded upon the supposition of the truth of the Newtonian philosophy, which hath such good grounds and great reason, indeed we might say demonstration on its side, particularly in this case, that admitting of it here, we shall discover another wonderful work of the Creation; and that is, the preventing the wandering or evagation of the planets, and the accurate retaining of them within the due bounds of their orbits. That this is performed by

A. D. 375. Valintinian II. Emperor of the West.
378. The Goths advance to Constantinople.

OCTOBER, 1833, begins on Tuesday, and hath 31 days.

Beneath whose sides, to-morrow's dawn may see
The milk-white strangers bow the trembling knee;
At whose first birth the pow'rful instinct's seen,
That fills with champions the daisied green;
For ewes that stood aloof with fearful eye,
With stamping foot both men and dogs defy,

W D	M D	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ plac.	☾ age.	☾ rises	Mutual aspects and weather.
3 TU	1	Remigius	♎	18	7m41	*dry, with*
4 WE	2	☉ fast 11 min.	9	19	8 14	♀ rises at 3 4 morn
5 TH	3	☉ fast 11 minutes	10	20	8 47	*morning frosts.*
6 FR	4	day breaks at 4 45	11	21	9 29	♂ ☉ ☿ sup.
7 SA	5	twi. ends at 7 14	12	22	10 19	*Clear and*
1 SU	6	18th Sun. af. Trin	13	23	11 15	*pleasant, but*
2 MO	7	day decr. 3h 50m	14	24	morn.	☾ sets at 6 1 even
3 TU	8	night 12h 38 long	15	25	0 21	*changes to*
4 WE	9	St Denys	16	26	1 29	*cold rain*
5 TH	10	day 11h 16m long	17	27	2 44	*or sleet.*
6 FR	11	day breaks at 4 54	18	28	3 58	☾ in perigee.
7 SA	12	night 12h 50m ♏	19	29	5 12	♃ rises at 6 5 even
1 SU	13	19th Sun. af. Trin	20	1	sets. e	trans. King Edward
2 MO	14	day decr. 3h 50m	21	2	6 55	*Clears and*
3 TU	15	☉ fast 15 min.	22	3	7 30	*becomes warm,*
4 WE	16	day 10h 58m long	23	4	8 9	*collects clouds*
5 TH	17	Ethelreda	24	5	8 53	*and rains, cool*
6 FR	18	St. Luke	25	6	9 42	*and chilly;*
7 SA	19	day dec. 4h 2 min	26	7	10 34	♄ rises at 4 39 mor.
1 SU	20	20th Sun. af. Trin	27	8	11 32	*dries and*
2 MO	21	twi. ends at 6 53	28	9	morn.	*grows warm*
3 TU	22	day 11h 44m long	29	10	0 29	*and pleasant.*
4 WE	23	☉ enters Scorpio	♏	11	1 28	☾ in apogee.
5 TH	24	night 13h 22m lo.	0	12	2 26	☿ ☉ ♃
6 FR	25	Crispin	1	13	3 27	*dark clouds*
7 SA	26	night inc. 4h 20m	2	14	4 22	*bring rain, with*
1 SU	27	21st Su. af. Tri ♃	3	15	5 24	*chilling*
2 MO	28	Sts Simon & Jude	4	16	6 27	♅ stationary.
3 TU	29	day breaks at 5 38	5	17	rises.	*blasts, unto*
4 WE	30	☉ fast 16 minutes	6	18	6e52	☿ sets at 5 48
5 TH	31	twil. ends at 6 42	7	19	7 22	*the end.*

A. D. 379. Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.

And obstinately faithful to their young,
Guard their first steps to join the bleating throng.
But casualties, and deaths from damp and cold,
Will still attend the well-conducted fold;
Her tender offspring dead, the dam aloud
Calls, and runs wild, amidst the unconscious crowd.

M D	☉ rises	☉ sets	☽ d.	☽ south	☽ dominion.
1	6 10	5 50	♉	morn.	neck
2	6 11	5 49	18	2 30	throat
3	6 13	5 47	♊	3 17	arms
4	6 14	5 46	14	4 7	and
5	6 16	5 44	27	5 0	shoulde
6	6 17	5 43	♋	5 56	breast
7	6 18	5 42	24	6 54	and
8	6 19	5 41	♌	7 53	stomac
9	6 21	5 39	23	8 51	heart
10	6 22	5 38	♍	9 47	bowels
11	6 24	5 36	22	10 43	belly
12	6 25	5 35	♎	11 36	reins
13	6 26	5 34	22	0e29	loins
14	6 28	5 32	♏	1 23	secret
15	6 29	5 31	21	2 16	parts
16	6 31	5 29	♐	3 10	hips
17	6 32	5 28	19	4 4	thighs
18	6 33	5 27	♑	4 58	knees
19	6 34	5 26	14	5 50	and
20	6 35	5 25	26	6 41	hams
21	6 37	5 23	♒	7 29	legs
22	6 38	5 22	20	8 15	ankles
23	6 40	5 20	♓	9 0	feet
24	6 41	5 19	14	9 42	and
25	6 42	5 18	26	10 24	toes
26	6 43	5 17	♈	11 6	head
27	6 44	5 16	20	11 48	face
28	6 46	5 14	♉	morn.	neck
29	6 47	5 13	15	0 33	and
30	6 48	5 12	28	1 19	throat
31	6 49	5 11	♊	2 50	arms

Monthly Observations.

☽ Last quar.	6	10	49	M
● New moon	13	1	47	M
☽ First quar.	20	6	44	M
○ Full moon	28	10	28	M

Rain, more or less, may be expected about the 9th, 17th, and 26th days of this month, the day before or day after.

gravitation, and that gravity* and motion solve, in the most complete manner, all the phenomena or appearances of the planetary motions, both primary and secondary, is abundantly made out, by the wonderful sagacity

* *Gravity is a property common to the air with all other bodies; and this is to water as 1 to 800; but its weight is nevertheless very considerable: every square inch of the surface of the globe is pressed by a column of air 15 pounds weight: every square foot, by one of 2116 lbs.: and a middle sized man, whose surface is about 14 square feet, carries a load of atmospheric air equal to 30,240 lbs. weight! This may appear incredible; but the resistance of the air which is within our bodies, prevents us from feeling external pressure.*

A.D. 381. Second general Council held at Constantinople.

NOVEMBER, 1833, begins on Friday, and hath 30 days.

And orphan'd sucklings raise the piteous cry;
No wool to warm them, no defenders nigh.
And must her streaming milk then flow in vain?
Must unregarded innocence complain?
No; ere this strong solicitude subside,
Maternal fondness may be fresh supplied,

	WD	MD	Fasts & Festivals.	☉ place.	☽ age.	☽ rises	Mutual aspects and weather.
6	FR	1	All Saints	♏	20	8e20	☌ ☉ ☍
7	SA	2	All Souls	9	21	9 13	Ind'n Sum. begins
1	SU	3	22nd Su. af. Trin.	10	22	10 14	*smoky days,*
2	MO	4	☉ fast 16 minutes	11	23	11 20	*with rain or snow*
3	TU	5	day 10h 8m long	12	24	morn.	*for some time.*
4	WE	6	Leonard	13	25	0 27	*then clears*
5	TH	7	day breaks at 5 26	14	26	1 40	*and becomes*
6	FR	8	twi. end at 6 33 ♒	15	27	2 52	☽ in perigee.
7	SA	9	night 10h long	16	28	4 4	♀ rises at 4 20
1	SU	10	23rd Su. af. Trin.	17	29	5 18	□ ☉ ♅
2	MO	11	St Martin	18	30	sets.	*smoky again,*
3	TU	12	day breaks at 5 29	19	1	6 e 2	*then darkens*
4	WE	13	Britius	20	2	6 43	☌ invisible
5	TH	14	twi. ends at 6 26	21	3	7 29	*and draws towards*
6	FR	15	Machutus	22	4	8 21	*rain or sleet.*
7	SA	16	day 9h 46m long	23	5	9 19	*hard white frosts*
1	SU	17	24th Sun. af. Trin	24	6	10 17	☿ sets at 5 56 e
2	MO	18	day breaks at 5 35	25	7	11 15	☿ gr. elonga. E.
3	TU	19	Indian sum. ends	26	8	morn.	Ind'n summer ends
4	WE	20	Edm. king & mart.	27	9	0 15	☽ in apogee.
5	TH	21	twi. ends at 6 23	28	10	1 13	☿ sets at 4 39 mor.
6	FR	22	Cecilia ♋	29	11	2 12	♅ south at 3 52 m.
7	SA	23	St. Clement	♐	12	3 12	☉ enters Sagittari.
1	SU	24	25th Sun. af. Trin	2	13	4 9	*bring rain or snow.*
2	MO	25	Catharine	3	14	5 10	*with cold*
3	TU	26	day breaks at 5 41	4	15	rises.	♄ rises at 2 30 mor
4	WE	27	twi. ends at 6 19	5	16	5 24	*high winds*
5	TH	28	day 9h 24m long	6	17	6 16	*and black frosts*
6	FR	29	☉ fast 12 minutes	7	18	7 1	☿ stationary.
7	SA	30	St Andrew	8	19	8 0	*to the end.*

A. D. 392. Thedosius Emperor of the West and East.

THE

WESTERN FARMER'S

Magazine Almanac

FOR

1833.

From an English publication.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND MAXIMS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF A FARM.

Arranged under the title of the Month to which they are applicable.

JANUARY.

During the frosts of this month carry out faggots, poles, and timber; draw out manure, chalk and marl land. This employs the teams which cannot be used for other purposes. In wet weather, storms, and deep snows, sheep should have some hay daily with turnips; turnips alone are not sufficient, hay is now well bestowed upon them; it keeps up their strength and enables them to go through their lambing. Ewes and lambs are often lost by a wrong-calculated frugality in this respect. If you fold sheep, choose the most sheltered spots, consistently with the plan of the future crops; ewes and lambs are injured by too long exposure to severe weather. It is a good plan in bad weather to bring the sheep into yards, and it is best to separate the strong from the weak; the former drive the latter from their food.

If cows calve this month, contrive to have some cabbages, turnips, swedes, carrots; or other green food besides hay. Hay is the most expensive food in all places and when given alone is not so productive of milk.

FEBRUARY.

As very cold weather generally prevails this month, the rules respecting stock still remain applicable as in January.

Plant beans early his month. If possible, finish the planting before the end; late crops do not succeed well. They should be dibbled about three inches apart, and carefully covered with mould pressed moderately on them. The common little horse-bean is the best, and more marketable. Growing higher than other sorts, it yields a greater quantity of straw. It grows best on rich dry sound loam.

This is the proper season for sowing black oats and hardy peas. The white pea is more tender than the grey.

Manure grass lands with soot, coal, wood ashes, lime, &c.

Marling may go on profitably.

MARCH.

This month sow barley. If all other circumstances are equal, the March will be superior to the later sown.

Increase the quantity of seed as the season advances. If four bushels are sown in February, five should be sown the end of March.

Sow white oats; the land should receive the same preparation as for barley.

Clover. There are several methods of sowing this; but the surest is to broad cast and harrow it in at the time barley is sown. Ten or twelve pounds is the usual quantity of seed, but fifteen are better.

Sow upon light sandy soils trefoil, with a portion of white clover and rye-grass. Six pounds trefoil, four white clover, half a bushel of rye are the common quantities.

Sow sainfoin. Sands upon the chalk are its favorite soil; also loams and clays in a shallow stratum on limestone. No crop is so profitable. Six bushels an acre broad cast.

Sow now all sorts of peas not sown before. All stock ewes, wethers or lambs, should now be well kept. If pinched now, all money before expended is thrown away.

APRIL.

Barley crops not sown in March should be in the ground by the middle of this month.

There should be two sowings of spring tares this month

quarter of a pound of butter, half a pint of cider, one tea spoon full of pearl ash; spice to your taste. Bake till it turns easily in the pans, which will take about half an hour.

REARING POULTRY.

From an interesting communication in the *Southern Agriculturist*, by a lady, we gather the following directions. Poultry of a middling size and a black color are the best. Fowls too fat do not lay abundantly. No profit in raising fowls if you have to buy grain. They should be fed early in the morning, and about sunset. Regularity of feeding both in time and place, is of great importance. Cleanliness and shelter from storms and winds, are essential to their health. Clean water is a preventive of the pip. The fowl-house should be often cleansed and perfumed with herbs; straw, in the nest, changed every ten or fifteen days.—Hay is better than straw, not so liable to breed vermin. Ashes and sand should be convenient, where they might roll and trim their feathers. To make them lay in winter, they should be shut up in a warm place. Boiled potatoes and turnips are cheap and good food. Melons and salad are refreshing in summer. Young hens should be put to sit in a quiet place. Eggs may be preserved by a coat of varnish; by pouring over them warm mutton suet so as to fill up the cavities between them, by surrounding them with a paste of ashes and strong brine, or by immersing them in water, containing a solution of salt and lime. When sitting, hens frequently require fresh and clean water.

BOOK-FARMING.

One who is averse to book-farming may be compared to the lover of antiquity mentioned below. A gentleman riding in a curricle on a turnpike road, observed a wagoner driving his *team in* an old road, into the mud of which his horses sunk up to their bellies. Being curious to know why the teamster preferred a bad road to a good one, he stopped and requested the wagoner to tell him why he chose such a miserable road, and received for answer, "my father used this road, and I am treading in his foot-

steps." The gentleman wittily retorted, "Those are uncommonly good eyes you are possessed of, which have the power of perceiving the prints of your father's shoes through mud several feet in depth—it is strange you cannot *see* your error."

From the New-England Farmer.

USES OF THE POTATOE.

The different uses to which the potato may be applied are the thirty-one following:

1, 2, 3. Its haulm in a green state is good food both for cattle and sheep; dried and burned, the ashes afford potash, or will form artificial nitre beds.

4. The tubers in a frozen state afford starch.

5. Potatoes, young or old, may be eaten roasted, steamed or boiled.

6. They may be made into bread, with one-third part of flour.

7. Soups may be made of them; they may be roasted or fried.

8. With the flour of potatoes, every description of pastry may be made.

9. Converted into fecula or starch, or cut into slices and dried by steam, they may be preserved for any length of time.

10. Vermicelli, and tapioca, are articles which may be made of the flour or starch of any plant, may of course be formed from them.

11, 12, 13. They are mixed with gravy; they are made into paste and starch.

14. Mixed with stucco, they form an improved plaster.

15. They nourish every description of domestic animals, and, during winter, are eaten by hares and rabbits.

16. Cut into slices, and thrown in a certain proportion into cauldrons of boiling water, they prevent the sediment of water from adhering to the sides and bottom of such vessels.

17. They form a wash, or thin plaster for building, which may be colored by soot, ochre or other colors, as washes of lime are colored in this country.

has bark on. It grows in great plenty on old post oak trees. The out edge is sharp and hard in dry weather, but in wet weather it is soft like a mushroom. This thing starts from dead water sprouts at the root of the apple tree, and by some means enters in between the bark and wood of the flourishing tree in the summer time, and on the north side of the tree. When it once gets a start, the sap of the tree makes it grow rapidly, raises the bark from the tree, and makes way for the thin edge to grow on between the wood and tree; and it will soon burst the bark so that the brown sap will run out. By this you will first discover the cancer, and in a few weeks it will grow clear round the tree, and so kill it without fail. When weeds or grain grow thick about the roots of trees, they are the most subject to be killed this way. When you first discover the sap running out, you must take your knife and cut all the growth of the cancer clean off, with all the bark; for if you leave a piece only as big as the point of a lancet, it will grow, if the bark will slip from the tree. I have taken a piece eight or ten inches square off the north side of a tree, and the tree would live a number of years after. When you find any of your trees die that grow on rich soil, if you find that the bark is loose from the tree at the root, and rotten, be sure that it was a cancer. To prevent this, cut all your water sprouts close to the tree. I have lost a number of my best trees, before I found it out. The growth of the cancer will be as thick as sole leather, and of a black color, and of so firm a substance as to burst the bark of large trees.

Amongst other things, you must not neglect to take your gun in November and December, and kill every sapsucker that you see cutting holes in the bark of your trees to drink the sap; for they will destroy the tree at last, unless you destroy them.

If you want to keep your peach trees alive, you must take the trouble to take the grub worms out of the roots of the trees, for they are in plenty in every tree from one end of the year to the other. They enter in through the bark of the tree at the surface of the ground when they are no larger than a grain of wheat, and they stay and eat the outside of the wood until they are as big as one's little

finger. Sometimes there will be a dozen of them in one tree. When you go to hunt them; clear away the earth from the root of the tree; take your knife and rub off the gum which comes out of the hole that they entered in; cut the bark through, and follow the way they have taken. Sometimes they are above, and sometimes below. It took me one whole day to clean sixty trees last spring. Do not throw back the dirt to the root, but let the water stand about the root, for after the bark is opened the water will kill them that it gets at, if you should not find them.

The time to prune trees, is in the summer. At the first sight of a water-sprout, or small limb growing where it should not, you must cut it close to the tree. If this is done, the tree will soon grow smooth over it; and never cut off a limb thicker than your thumb. If you do, the tree will seldom overgrow it.

These things I will hold to be true.

JAMES HARRIS.

THE SCHOOL OF MAGIC.

A CANON of Compostello had long been puzzled to determine to what art or science he should apply himself in his maturer years. Honors, wealth and affluence were the objects of his wishes; but a life of active exertion was not at all adapted to his taste. At length he decided in favor of magic. With the knowledge of this art, he conceived that, after some difficulties, which he would soon be enabled to surmount, subservient spirits would accomplish all his desires, without any efforts of his own. He immediately inquired for a skilful magician, and was recommended to a certain Don Rodrigeuz, at Toledo, as the most eminent necromancer of the age. To him he went, and requested the favor of his instruction.

The canon had figured to himself, a man with a magic girdle and long staff, a countenance frightfully austure, and a beard a yard in length; but he found only a venerable and affable old man, resembling, in dress and person, the rest of the sons of Adam. Having explained the nature of his errand, Don Rodriguez calmly replied: —"You are welcome to my house as my disciple and my son. The art to which you have resolved to devote your-

them to be overrun with weeds. You farm unprofitably, if you do not keep men and horses for all work.

Before this month goes out, lambs should be weaned.

Do not let the marl, chalk, or clay carts stop; it is a proper season for the work.

Be very attentive to the wheat crops; they are very liable to the mildew, which admits but of one cure, reaping it as soon as it is struck.

AUGUST.

Now the farmer ought to give his first attention to his wheat crops. Bad weather generally injures his profits. He must have many hands at work to make the best use of fine seasons.

Take care the men do not cut in improper weather, and that they make the sheaves in proportion to the quantity of weeds and ripeness of the corn.

Wheat stacks should be placed near the end of a barn, and a door or window made to throw it in. This saves much labor, and danger from being caught in bad weather.

Of all grain, oats take the least damage in bad weather. A shower or two is rather beneficial to them.

The barley crops should generally have good field room, lying five or six days after mowing: a heavy shower will not diminish the farmer's profit; it makes the grain swell and measure more per acre.

The custom of gleaning is universal, but the poor have no right to glean without the permission of the farmer. He should permit under such rules as prevent abuse; but let him not suffer his pigs or cattle to interfere with the gleaner; such little profit should be allowed to the poor.

The second hand-hoeing of broad turnip crops must be now given, and should not be omitted on account of other harvest work. Sell lambs this month; it is advantageous.

SEPTEMBER.

The cultivation of tares is extending every year. They make, with turnip crops, the arable farms support as much stock as the grazing. During the time they occupy the ground, they produce as much green food as grazing land.

Immediately after the corn is carried, or even partly carried, plough the field and sow tares, and where no manure is used, in some soils the seed may be harrowed in without ploughing.

Mowing the tares, and feeding the sheep in cribs with them on the land, is a good method.

Upon all cold, wet, and backward soils, September is the best season for putting in wheat, provided the land be not too dry. Upon drier and warmer soils, it is better to postpone it to October.

The red straw Lammas wheat is reckoned by many farmers the best of all the sorts hitherto known, yielding the finest and whitest flour, but still the white sorts of wheat sell dearer.

Steeping the seed in a solution of arsenic is said to give clean crops from smutty seed.

You must be very attentive to your fatting beasts: a beast nearly fat must have plenty; he is nice, and, if at all curtailed in pasture, will fall off.

OCTOBER.

At this season farms are taken; do not be captivated by seeing large crops on the land; examine well, at the same time, by what expenses they are raised.

Soils formed by water are amongst the richest which are found.

Grass fields on gravelly soils, if the gravel be sharp, are apt to burn in dry summers; but they give great and sweet crops in wet ones.

Contiguity of fields is of great importance; many farmers overlook this circumstance. Straggling, disjointed fields are most perplexing, and a great drawback on profitable management.

This may be the last month of cattle remaining abroad; and if so, the farm-yard should be in order to receive them. In hiring a farm, a man should attend much to the goodness and convenience of the yards.

About the latter end of this month, horses must be put to dry meat, oats, and chaff. The Flemish give no water to their horses without making it into a white soup, by the addition of meal of corn of low price. No horses in Europe are better managed.

In stocking a farm, it is often a question whether to

employ horses or oxen. In counties which do not possess a breed of horned cattle, and have no land for fattening, it will not answer to employ oxen.

Dairy cows must be taken into the yard, and their food varied according to their state.

NOVEMBER.

This is the first month for hedging and ditching. October is too soon.

The stock of lean sheep may still be fed on the remains of the summer grass; but the fat stock must have turnips and hay. Remember that fat cattle should have as much feed as they like, but should be prevented making waste.

There is little doubt that salt may be used in such manner as to preserve the health of sound sheep, as well as to cure such as are rotten; it may be given in their hay, or you may drench them with brine of proper strength.

The black scour, or other diarrhœa in sheep, it is said, may be cured by giving salt.

Drilled swedes should now be covered with mould. It may be done by a light double mould-board plough.

DECEMBER.

Threshers must be kept constantly at work this month, that the cattle may be fed with straw-chaff. Use the worst straw first; every change of straw should be for the better. Wheat straw makes the worst fodder; oats comes next; barley the best. Do not be without a threshing machine, if you can afford it.

Pigs should be littered; they make the best manure on the farm. In the management of store swine, oats are preferable to barley. Young pigs require warm feed to make them grow.

Keep the hedgers and ditchers close to their work this month, that they may be ready for other work in the spring.

Sheep that have been reared, or constantly fed on chalk hills, are free from the rot, as long as they continue in that situation. Sheep may be cured of the rot by management or medicine. Winter them in strawyards where

they have sheds to keep them dry. The disease of the rot is similar to dropsy.

ACCOUNTS.

It is recommended in the first place, that the farmer should make a general daily entry in a book, of his receipts on the one side, and his payments on the other; together with such observations and occurrences as should be recollected for the management of his farm, and should afterwards, at his leisure, digest them under the following heads:—

Annual payments to farm servants. Weekly payments for labor, including work done by the piece or quantity, distinguishing the threshing of wheat, barley, &c.

A separate head for reaping, mowing, and hoeing.

Ditto—fencing, making hedges, and ditches.

Ditto—tradesmen's bills, as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c.

Ditto—repairs of buldings of all descriptions belonging to the farm.

Ditto—taxes, assessment, poor, and other rates, tithes, rent.

Ditto—seed of all sorts bought for sowing.

Ditto—hay, corn, bought for consumption on the form.

Ditto—dead stock bought.

Ditto—live stock bought.

Ditto—payments for manure; such as ashes, lime, &c.

Ditto—extra expenses, such as allowances to cartmen for long carriage, turnpikes, beer, and a number of small out-goings which constantly occur.

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Wheat crop.—Number of acres reaped; how much winnowed, sold, consumed in family, sown, and otherwise disposed of.

Barley, ditto.

Oats, ditto.

Ditto beans, peas, tares, and hay and other pulse.

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Number of sheep on farm,—sheep, lambs, and wool sold, or otherwise disposed of.

Pigs, ditto.

self, is indeed the most sublime of all; but it requires in him who wishes to make himself thoroughly master of it, a pure heart. Have you this?" "I hope so."

"I must take your word for it. The powers of nature are obedient to spirits, but there is only one being who knows the heart. I shall, in the next place ask you, whether you will be grateful to me if I initiate you into the mysteries of wisdom?" "My life should be at your service."

"I am not quite so exorbitant in my demands. But you know that you are canon of an ancient and distinguished cathedral; you cannot fail to obtain promotion to higher dignities: in this case, would you bear your instructor in grateful remembrance?"

"If you ask this question in earnest, what a worthless wretch you must consider me! From this hour all my property and influence shall be at your command."

The canon here added a multitude of protestations, which seemed at length to convince the old man of his sincerity. He rose from his seat and called his cook: she came. "Keep two partridges in readiness," said he, "but do not put them on the spit till you receive further orders: and now, my dear son," continued he, turning to the canon, "come along with me." At these words he conducted his new disciple into an apartment full of books and instruments, and commenced his instructions.

Scarcely had he begun, when two men, from Compostello, entered, and delivered a letter to the canon. It was from the bishop, his uncle, who had fallen sick since his departure, requesting him to return with all possible despatch, if he wished to receive his last blessing. The nephew, who lamented the interruption of his lesson, much more than the illness of his uncle, thought that he might very well dispense with his benediction; he therefore excused himself, upon the plea of business of extreme importance, and the two messengers returned from their fruitless errand. Four days afterwards they came back, and assured him, that he must set out without delay, as his uncle was dead, and the chapter had elected him to fill the vacant episcopal chair.

No sooner did Rodriguez hear this, than he entreated his pupil to confer the canonry, which he had hitherto

held, on one of his sons. With a thousand excuses, the new bishop declined for this time complying with his request: begged Don Rodriguez to permit him to appoint his brother to the vacant place, and proposed that he should remove with him to Compostello, and bring his son to that city proposing faithfully to provide handsomely for the young man on the first opportunity.

The old man accepted the offer.—They set out, and had not long been at Compostello, when a message and bulls arrived from his holiness. The new bishop imagined that the latter related to his confirmation in his new dignity, but what was his astonishment to find that the holy father, on account of his extraordinary merits, offered him the archbishopric of Toloso, with the liberty of appointing his successor. He was, to be sure, somewhat puzzled to find out what were the extraordinary merits to which his holiness alluded, but yet he thought he should be exceedingly to blame to refuse the offer on account of this ignorance. He therefore accepted it, and had scarcely done so, when Rodriguez again appeared, and most humbly requested him to think of his son for the vacant bishopric.

His disciple acknowledged that he had promised to provide for his son, but he assured him that previous obligations imposed on him the necessity of giving this bishopric to a paternal uncle—"Come with me to Tolosa," continued he, "and I shall not there want opportunities of acquitting myself of my debt, with usury."

The good old man was again satisfied; they went to Tolosa, where Don Rodriguez spared no pains to instruct the new bishop in his art. He made a great proficiency; all hearts were devoted to him; and in two years a new embassy arrived from Rome, bringing a cardinal's hat, and likewise the permission to transfer the archbishopric to whomsoever he thought fit.

Again Don Rodriguez appeared, and spoke with more confidence than on the two former occasions; he represented the patience with which he had waited, and the services he had in the mean time rendered, appealing, at the same time, to the explicit promise he had received. His eminence seemed extremely embarrassed; he confessed the justice of the remonstrance of Don Rodriguez; but yet he had one more maternal uncle left, whose ur-

gent entreaties, as well as the duty in general, of providing for his family, he could not resist—"But come with me to Rome," concluded he, "I shall certainly there find abundant means of testifying my gratitude to your son."

Again Rodriguez complied. The new cardinal acquired at Rome universal respect. The Pope did nothing till he had asked his advice; but his holiness was attacked by a disease which proved mortal. The conclave was assembled, the arts of Don Rodriguez were successfully exerted, and with an unanimity of which there was no precedent, the late canon of Compostello was elected the supreme head of Christendom.

Scarce was the triple tiara placed, with due solemnity, upon his head, when Don Rodriguez again appeared before him, repeated the request which he had already thrice preferred, and guessed, from the significant shake of the head, as soon as he began to speak, that he would receive the same answer.—This ruffled the otherwise placid temper of the old man, who assured his holiness that he was weary of these everlasting applications, and was determined to be no longer imposed upon by empty promises; that he well knew what he had deserved, and he should now expect the holy father to fulfil the promise he had made at Toledo, or to give him a plump denial at once.

This boldness exasperated the Pope—"Professor of the black art!" cried he, "I know too what you have deserved—the scaffold. Begone from my sight. Too long have I shown indulgence to your tricks. If I find you in Rome to-morrow, I will deliver you to the holy inquisition, which shall bestow on you a fit reward for a heretic and magician."

At these words Don Rodriguez turned calmly round: "Cook," said he, opening the door, "you need only put down one partridge, for I shall sup alone."—The charm was instantly dissolved. His holiness was again transformed into the mere canon of Compostello, and perceived that this long series of years, dignities, and events, had been the effect of the art of Don Rodriguez; and that he now stood tried and convicted of ingratitude, before a man who was much too wise to throw away his instructions upon him.

[From the Odd Volume.]

THE DEVIL'S OWN.

Aus den Taschenbuch fur vaterlandische Marchen.

Among the multitudes who daily pass along the great square at Presburg, thoughtless or full of care, merry, busy, or sad, or in that agreeable state of listlessness, the *far niente* of the Italians, probably few among the number have remarked the animated Fresco painting which stands over the door of the senate-house of the city. The structure itself is traced as far back as the native dynasty of the Apardes, and that it has, since the year 1388, been the senate and council-house of this second capital of the Hungarian kingdom, is clearly authenticated. During the reign of Ferdinand the First, in 1647, there were many improvements and alterations made on the building; in particular, he added a few vaulted chambers and the entrance-hall, which still remain in their original form. To this period, also, belongs the small arched Gothic windows which run along the whole front, two of which jut out over the door, and form a projection. Close to the right of those twin-like windows, and opposite the observer, there leans the figure of an old man painted to the life, in long black garments, and with a snow-white beard, which reaches to his girdle, who appears deeply absorbed in the contents of a book lying open before him. The figure is as large as life, but the upper half alone is visible: his back is turned towards the little side window of the projection. But in truth, he did not always turn his back when he was among the living; and when the measure of his iniquity was not yet full. He often looked down from his window upon the crowded city, as a spider from its web upon the flies which it watches to ensnare. This figure, which has bid defiance to the power of time, is the representation of a citizen and senator of Presburg, which the artful and deluding destroyer of mankind had in an instant depicted upon the wall.

About the conclusion of the 16th century, and in the turbulent days of King Rodolph, there lived a man in Presburg, who never allowed either the public or private transactions of the citizens to escape him.

They neither loved nor respected, but, on the contrary, feared and abhorred him. It was impossible to discover in his austere countenance what was passing within, and

his voice was low, hollow, and almost sepulchral; yet there were times when lightning glances shot forth from under his bushy eyebrows, illuminating, in a fearful manner, the dark and stormy tempest of his countenance. As a poor boy this dreaded one came to Presburg, but whence no one knew. In the course of a few years he raised himself to the first employments in the city; but how or by what means, seemed an inexplicable enigma, for he had neither friends nor relations, and, at the commencement of his career, apparently no resources save within himself.—Whatever was entrusted to him prospered, whatever was opposed to him fell to the ground.

All yielded to him. Opposition to his will he never forgave. The destruction of those who opposed him became a warning to others, and he ruled with undisputed sway. All sought, but all feared him. He lived in solitude and apparent indigence. He heaped up riches, and no one knew for whom, for his whole household consisted of but one cross old woman. Many curses, and many tears hung upon his accumulated mammon—but brother hardly dared to whisper to brother, so much was the powerful being dreaded. The philosopher's stone, the course of the stars, and the secret powers of nature, were supposed to occupy those hours which the duties of the city did not require. He was generally supposed to be a conjurer and confederate of the destroyer's, to whom the gray-haired sinner, for the goods of this world, had sold his immortal soul.

Once on a time, when the council of the city had assembled to administer justice to the oppressed, and to hold arbitrary abuses within the iron limits of the law, a poor woman, with loud complaints, threw herself into the hall of justice. Miserably had she and her husband, (this was the purport of her complaint,) struggled with innumerable misfortunes and persecutions, to support themselves by the labor of their hands, and the produce of a small piece of ground, which bordered the possessions of a wealthy citizen. Some days since, after a long illness, her husband had been taken from her by death, and her rich neighbor had seized upon the little field to add to his own possessions. She called upon God and the fathers of the city for protection against the crying injustice; but, alas! the robber sat in the midst of their honorable circle.—He was the dreaded senator.

Consternation soon became general, and the most opposite resolutions alternately agitated the assembly. The accused alone retained his immobility. His voice, his countenance, his manner altered not. Without looking up, he drew a roll of parchment from his bosom, which testified that many years before this piece of ground had been lawfully acquired by him, but that for some service rendered him by the deceased, it had been made over to him during his life, and now that the man was dead, he had, according to custom and right, which no one could prevent or object to, taken back his property again. "Impossible, inconceivable!" exclaimed the complainant. She asserted that it was known to the whole city that this piece of ground had not only belonged to her husband from his youth, but had also belonged to his father and grandfather, and if the document asserted otherwise, it was a base forgery.—Contrary to custom, a difference of opinion divided the assembly, and doubts arose upon the authenticity of the deed; but, at length the greater number took part with the oppressor. Then the poor woman, wringing her hands, insisted upon his making good his claim by oath; and, were he able, with undisturbed conscience, to assert his right in the face of Heaven, then the field might remain with him, and with her only the mercy of God. Slowly, but determinedly, the enigmatical being arose, and walked with a firm step to the end of a table and stood with downcast eyes before the crucifix—opened the book of the law, and read, with his sepulchral voice, the fearful words of the oath; he ended, and raised his right hand to swear. Then there burst a clap of thunder which shook the very earth. The tower seemed to bend, and all present grew stiff and cold, as bodies risen from the grave. The tempest rushed howling through the crevices, and tore and rent the windows; and fearful screams appeared to issue from the thick walls.

When recollection was restored the assembly, the senator had vanished. A large opening in a side window marked the place where the deceiver had carried away the criminal to everlasting perdition; and, as a warning to perjurers, his image, which makes one shudder to look at it, was left behind, and still baffles the various attempts which have been made to efface the representation!

THE FARMER.

All the toil of Summer o'er,
Peace and plenty round his door,
Who on earth so blest and free,
As the Farmer?—Like the bee,
All the sweets of life are his,—
Large and full his cup of bliss—
Who can envy thrones to Kings,
When the plough such treasure brings.
See his works with profit crown'd—
Barns, with hay stacks huddled round,
Like a family whom fear
Draws within a circle near;—
Stately steeds and cattle neat,
Cribs of corn and mows of wheat,
Thickly crowded is his fold—
Harmless sheep and lambs behold,
Like the Christian 'midst the din,
Of a noisy world of sin—
Fowl oviparous cackling round,
Pois'd with one foot on the ground,
Meet their master as he comes,
Cluck their wants, and shake their plumes;
When at midnight all is still
Hear his geese with voices shrill,
At the silliest thought of harm,
Raise the tocsin of alarm;
While from the barn yard round
Echoes back the streaming sound:
  See the lofty turkey cock,
Monarch of the feather'd flock,
Like a haughty potentate,
Strutting round the yard of state,
Filled with anger fierce and dread,
At the sight of daring red,
Swell'd and gobbling as he goes,
Dire destruction on his foes;
But like other tyrants, he
Soon shall lose his head, you'll see.
  Ere the morn unlocks her doors,
Whence a stream of day light pours,
Ere the bacchanalian goes

From his cups to seek repose
Here the game cock's clarion peal,
Breaking sleep's mysterious seal,
Like a summons from the skies,
Calling mortals to arise:
While each faithful sentinel
Answers aloud that "all is well."
Industry obeys the call,
Rises, hastens to the stall,
And replenishes with food,
All his stock and all his brood,
Who around him gladly fly
To a bountiful supply.
Back the husbandman returns,
Where his fire now briskly burns,
Where the partner of his joys—
Rosy girls and healthy boys,
Kneeling with him round the chairs.
Send to heaven their matin prayers:
Thus the year with him begins,
Thus the race to heaven he wins.

AGRICULTURE.

Thou first of arts, source of domestic ease,
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas,
Thrift Agriculture! lend thy potent aid;
Spread thy green fields where dreary forests shade;
Where savage men pursue their savage prey,
Let the white flocks in verdant pastures play;
From the bloom'd orchard and the showery vale
Give the rich fragrance to the gentle gale;
Reward with ample boon the laborer's hand,
And pour thy gladdening bounties o'er our land.
Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil;
Your nation's glory is a cultur'd soil.
Rome's Cincinnatus, of illustrious birth,
Increas'd his laurels while he till'd the earth;
E'en China's Monarch lays his sceptre down,
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.

The statesman, lawyer, merchant, man of trade,
Pants for the refuge of the rural shade,

—one at the beginning, the other at the end. Three bushels per acre.

Sainfoin may be safely sown.

This month tries the farmer more than any in the year. Pieces of clover and rye-grass grown on land in pretty good heart, should succeed as feed for sheep after the turnips; swedes are very useful this month; they should be pulled up to prevent their running up to flower and becoming fibrous and hard. If pulled up they get mellow and last on the ground good until the end of May. No turnip should be in the ground after March.

Markets for beef and mutton are usually high towards the end of this month. Beasts really fat are sure to sell well.

Do not be anxious to get your cows out of the farm-yard. Swedish turnips and chaff are good food for them. Turning cattle out before there is a good bite is unprofitable.

The end of this month is the best season for planting potatoes.

This month must conclude the business of fences; it is bad husbandry to cut hedges after April.

MAY.

About the 12th the farmer may calculate he will have a sufficient bite to leave off foddering Buckwheat may be sown towards the end. It is a profitable crop on all land that requires late sowing.

Lucerne may be sown: being a perennial, when well cultivated it gives an immense profit—the land should be rich, and fine, and free from weeds. Potatoes may be planted through this month.

Swedish turnip. The best culture is to sow where it is to remain; not transplant them.

Hoe beans and pea crops if drilled. The drilling of peas on good loams or sands is an excellent practice.

Sheep should close-feed the grass. There should be no bent suffered to rise. Experience has taught the fact, that the way to have abundance of leaf, is to prevent the stems rising at all.

This month begins folding in all England. Many farmers give too slight dressings. The land should be black with manure if arable, with a good covering of grass.

Mind the dairy diligently this month. It is the most difficult part of farming at this period.

JUNE.

Turnips are the soul of the best husbandry. A succession of tares and turnips in the same year may be raised and consumed on dry land until it be made of any desired degree of richness. Turnips may be sown during the whole of this month.

A second or even a third sowing of swedes should be made and hoed as soon as they are in rough leaf, if the weather be not too dry. The cultivation in rows is excellent where the soil permits.

This month sainfoin clover and meadows are cut for hay. In mowing, make the laborers cut as close as possible; grass never thrives well that is not cut close, and one inch at the bottom weighs more than several at the top.

Sheep that are kept in enclosures, and especially in a woodland country, should be examined every day lest they be fly-struck. In twenty-four hours it may be almost past cure. Melt some butter, and stir in a sufficient quantity of flour of brimstone until it is of good consistency; a piece of the size of a small walnut is to be rubbed between the hands and drawn along the back of the sheep. Maggots should be dislodged with a knife, and a small quantity of white lead scraped from a lump put amongst the wool, which being shaken the powder is carried down to the wound.

JULY.

This is the time for hand-hoeing turnips. Turnips sooted about twenty-four hours after they are up, appear to be protected against the fly.

Crops of potatoes planted in rows should have a third horse-hoeing this month, or the ground well pulverized by a scarifier, fixed in a heavy iron beam, working under the ridge; afterwards throw up the mould by a double mould-board plough. There is great use in this operation.

All meadows not cut in June should now be mowed. Hay-making in many seasons is ticklish. It is a material point to have plenty of hands. If good use be not made of favorable days, the work will be unprofitable.

Have an eye to your fallows this month. Do not suffer

Other cattle according to the nature of the farm.
Butter, cheese, milk, and calves.
Poultry, eggs.

Extra profits on small articles sold; for carriage when hired, &c.
Wood.

This method of keeping accounts is framed for the use of common corn farms. When the farmer has practised this plan for two or three years, he will easily make such further divisions as he may find desirable. But the mode first tried must be simple and very intelligible. He will find out, from thus dividing the heads of expenses, the departments where the weight of the out-goings mainly presses, and may curtail and economize in such as may admit of some saving.

RECEIPTS.

STAGGERS IN DOGS.

This disease appears to arise from weakness in the loins; and is most probably occasioned by worms. He has but little use of his hind legs, staggers about much; when down rises only on his fore legs, and finally loses all power to rise; at the same time, he has all his intelligence, and eats and drinks for a while as usual. *Cure.* Give a table spoon-full of spirits of turpentine, in as much or more molasses or brown sugar, three times a day, it is seldom necessary to continue longer than the second day before the dog is restored to health

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FATTENING FOWLS WITH POTATOES.

There is a great profit in feeding geese, turkeys, and fowls of every sort, with potatoes and meal mixed; they will fatten in nearly one half the time that they will on any kind of corn, or even meal itself. The potatoes must be bruised fine, while hot, and the meal added, when the mess is given to them.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

Take one pound and a half of good ginger, for a horse,

give two spoonsfull each day. One in the morning, and the other in the evening, mixed with wheat bran. This receipt has been selling at the eastward for five dollars, where the efficacy of the above medicine has been proved in the cure of several cases of obstinate heaves.

REMEDY FOR POISONED SHEEP.

Put a table spoon full of fine salt, into the mouth of the poisoned sheep or lamb, and hold the jaws together until a sufficient quantity of it is swallowed, or, the salt may be dissolved in water and administered in a liquid form. The cure is immediate and sure. A farmer who has tried this remedy for several years, has never lost a sheep or lamb since he adopted it.

CURE FOR THE TETTER.

Take of blood root (called also red root, Indian paint, &c.) slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the place affected with the liquor, and in a few days a complete cure will be effected.

TAR.

It is little known, yet is nevertheless a fact, that a little tar rubbed on the necks of young lambs, or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes upon them; these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.

BAKED BEANS.

Baked beans are a very simple dish, yet few cook them well. They should be put in cold water, and hung over the fire, the night before they are baked. In the morning, they should be put in a colander, and rinsed two or three times; then again placed in a kettle, with the pork you intend to bake, cover with water, and keep scalding hot for an hour or more. A pound of pork is quite enough for a quart of beans, and this is a large dinner for a common family. The rind of pork should be slashed.

CIDER CAKE.

Cider cake is very good, to be baked in small loaves. One pound and a half of flour, half a pound of sugar, a

The same author enumerates eighty-eight sorts of pears.

The variety of peaches is stated at thirty-eight.

Apricots, six kinds; plums, eighteen kinds; cherries, twenty sorts.

3.—*The requisite attention to be paid to the Trees.*

As the trees are sometimes subject to be injured by moss, to remedy this, scrape it off with a round scraper; also dig round the trees, and bring fresh mould to them. When found necessary, thin their branches, cut off all dead or irregular shoots, as well as those which appear to be cankered, and in a decaying state, all of which should be cut off to some healthy leading branch.

Be particular to use a saw, for taking off the limbs and branches that are too large for the knife, and smooth the cut parts with a drawing knife, which is the most suitable for large amputations.

In pruning, a good general rule is, never to shorten the branches, unless to improve the figure of the tree, and then to take them off very close, at the separation, so that the wound may heal well and soon. If the wound be very large, cover it with tar, or thick paint; if small, fresh cow-dung will be the best plaster, secured by a bandage of linen.

FOR FEBRUARY.

1.—*General Observations.*

At this season, the important work of pruning, scraping, and rubbing off the moss, &c. from the trees, may be performed.

A man with a scrubbing brush, or good birch broom, and soap suds, can effectually scrub off the moss in a wet day, or it may be done with a scraper, as directed in January, No. 2, which see.

Trees are sometimes injured by canker, which is produced by very small insects or worms; in this case, cut out the whole of the cankered part to the sound wood, wash the part well with the following solution, then give it a coat of tar or paint.

Dissolve a drachm of corrosive sublimate in a gill of spirits, and when completely dissolved, add thereto four quarts of soft water. This solution will destroy both the worms and the eggs, and not injure the trees. Great

care should be taken, not to let any of it get on you, particularly in the eye.

Peach trees, towards the end of this month, should be carefully examined near the surface of the ground, and a little under it, and the worms picked out with the point of a knife, afterwards wash them with the above solution, and then apply the tar or paint.

Any old rotten manure will suit an orchard, but cow-dung, hog-dung, the sweeping of poultry and pigeon houses, emptying the drains, the cleanings of slaughter houses, and when rotten tobacco can be procured, these are all to be preferred.

A method adopted by the compiler, proved of singular benefit to an orchard, which was to bare the roots of the trees for some distance, in the fall, cover them over about five or six inches with coarse litter, over this throw a quantity of snow, and then a little more litter, then occasionally, as the snow fell, more snow, and in the last of the winter and beginning of spring, more snow, by these means, the trees were kept from vegetating two or three weeks longer, and when the blossoms of the neighboring orchards were entirely destroyed by frost, these had not opened, and the season proving favorable afterwards, an abundant crop was the result. Coxe's Treatise on Fruit Trees recommends a regular cultivation and manuring of orchards, which will undoubtedly improve them.

2.—*Root Pruning.*

Frequently, when a tree has stood for a long time, it becomes sickly, and the fruit inclines to ripen before it has had time to come to maturity. In this case, as early in the spring as it can be done, open the ground three or four feet round the tree, and with a chisel, cut off all the roots, which you discover to tend downwards, close to the horizontal roots. If there should be any appearance of rot or mould among the roots, cut them of, wash the remaining parts with a weak ley or soap suds; place flat stones under the parts cut, to prevent the new roots from striking perpendicularly into the earth.

When any fruit trees grow luxuriantly, and produce no fruit, open the ground around them, and cut through some of the largest descending roots, which will soon

bring them into a bearing state, but be careful that the roots at the amputations be cut off smooth, and then covered over with tar or paint

All writers on the subject agree that a young orchard should not be planted, where an old one formerly stood, as the insect called curcullio, with its numerous brood, remains there, and would infallibly injure the new plantation.

Hogs and poultry, especially turkeys in great number, are recommended to be allowed full range in the orchard, as they make great destruction of these insects, and the hogs devouring the punctured fruit which fall, prevents in some measure their increase; this can only be done in those years when the ground lies uncultivated.

In pruning, at the time of planting out a young orchard, you should have in view, the advantage of keeping the middle of the tree open, in order that the fruit, in every part of it may receive the free influence of the sun and air. See March.

FOR MARCH.

1.—*Of Pruning.*

Finish pruning, of all kinds of fruit trees, as early in this month as possible. In those parts of the union where the winters are very severe, and the weather very changeable, spring pruning is to be preferred, and must particularly be performed on stone fruit.

2.—*Preparations of the Ground.*

After making choice of a place, suitable for the orchard, if it has been under pasture, for some years, give it a general and deep ploughing the spring before planting, and two or three times in the course of the summer following, to rot the sward, pulverize the earth, and prevent the growth of weeds.

Early in October plough it again, very deep, by a double ploughing, harrow it well, and let it remain till the time of planting the trees.

In making choice of trees, take those that are healthy and strong, without any blemishes, appearance of canker or worms in the bark; their heads should be well formed, their stems stout, proportionate to their heads, straight, clean, and from five to six feet high, to the spreading of the branches, and not more than two or three years old from the bud or graft. (*To be continued.*)

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Western District.—At Pittsburgh, for Allegheny, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Green, Washington, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson counties, on the first Monday of October; and to continue four weeks, and longer if necessary. John B. Gibson, chief justice; Charles Huston, Molton C. Rodgers, John Ross, and John Kennedy, associate judges.

Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Charles Shaler, president; at Pittsburgh, for Allegheny county, on the fourth Mondays of March, June, October and December; and to continue by adjournment, from day to day, Sundays excepted, until the causes which have been set down for trial shall be tried, continued by consent of both parties, or by order of the court at the instance of either party upon the usual legal grounds produced to the court; Wm. M'Candless, prothonotary; Francis M'Clure and James Riddle, associate judges.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

At Erie, for the county of Erie, on the first Mondays of February, May, August, and November.

At Meadville, for Crawford county, on the third Mondays of the same months.

At Franklin, for Venango county, on the fourth Mondays of the same months.

At Warren, on the Mondays next after the courts in Venango county.

TENTH DISTRICT.

John Young, president; at Greensburgh, for Westmoreland, on the Mondays before the last in Feb. May, August and November.

At Kittaning, for Armstrong, on the third Mondays of March, June, September and December.

At Indiana, fourth Mondays same Months.

At Ebensburgh, for Cambria, the first Mondays succeeding the courts at Indiana.